

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SELECTIONS.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPUTANA STATES AND AJMER-MERWARA

FOR

1902-1903.

Agents for the Sale of Books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

IN ENGLAND.

E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C.	P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.	Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.
Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.	Williams and Norgate, Oxford.
Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London, W.	Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

ON THE CONTINENT.

R. Friedländer & Sohn, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.	Karl W. Hiersemann, Leipzig.
Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig.	Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.	

IN INDIA.

Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.	Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid- i-Am Press, Lahore.
Newman & Co., Calcutta.	
Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.	Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.	R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.	S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Higginbotham & Co., Madras.	G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
V. Kalyanaram Iyer & Co., Madras.	N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazair Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.	

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCCX.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 145.

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Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1904.

CALCUTTA:
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, MARTIN'S STREET.

PART I.



RAJPUTANA STATES.

No. 352 of 1903.

FROM

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. H. T. MARTINDALE, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA.

Dated Abu, the 6th August 1903.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Political
Administration of the Rajputana Agency for the year 1902-1903.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. H. T. MARTINDALE,
Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

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REPORT
ON THE
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THE RAJPUTANA STATES
FOR
1902-1903.

SECTION I.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S REVIEW.

The rainfall for each State in Rajputana during the year is given at Season and Appendix II of this Report. The average for the whole Province was 21·05 inches as compared with 15·64 inches in 1901-1902, which, however, was a year of scarcity. The yearly average for Rajputana is now calculated as 22·61 inches; but the different States vary greatly, the extremes being represented by Jaisalmer in the west, where the annual fall is only 7·18 inches, and Jhalawar in the east, where an average of 37·39 inches in the year is measured. In 1900-1901 the average fall was no less than 32·71 inches.

In Jaipur, Sirohi, Marwar, Jaisalmer, Kishangarh, and Bikaner the rainfall of 1902-1903 was below the normal, and its distribution was irregular and unseasonable, but there was no general scarcity in those States. In Marwar and Sirohi the outturn of the Kharif and Rabi harvests averaged ten annas in the rupee. In Jaisalmer the area under cultivation was much restricted. In Kishangarh the Kharif crop was fairly good, but the Rabi crops were deficient. The outturn of the Kharif in Bikaner was much below the average and the Rabi sowings yielded but a poor return. The irregular rainfall was the cause of considerable local distress during several months of the year under report, although the scarcity only amounted to famine in parts of Dungarpur, Banswara, Kishangarh, and the Hilly Tracts of Mewar. When the year opened on the 1st April 1902, there were about 80,000 persons in receipt of relief in the Native States and 13,000 in Ajmer-Merwara. The maximum was reached in June when the Native States returns showed 51,269 and Ajmer-Merwara 19,569. The numbers gradually fell until November when only 823 persons were relieved, and all operations of this kind were closed in the following month. Tables showing the monthly progress of relief and the area of the States affected with the cost, extracted from pages 6, 7, and 16 of the Famine Report for 1901-1902 form Appendices IV, V, and VI of this Review. A statement showing the rail-borne traffic in food grains in Rajputana during the year 1902-1903 forms Appendix III.

Except in the case of Bharatpur where fever and cholera prevailed to an unusual extent, the general health of the people was good. Plague, however,

broke out during the last quarter of the year in the Alwar and Banswara States, the Nimbahera Pargana of Tonk, and in parts of Jaipur and Marwar. The total numbers of cases and deaths reported in Rajputana during the course of the above epidemic were 1,385 and 1,307 respectively. The following officers deserve special mention for the tact and energy which they displayed in combating the disease and in securing the co-operation of the villagers in the measures undertaken for its extirpation :—Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. F. Fagan and Captain G. A. Smith, I.M.S., in Alwar; Captain R. E. A. Hamilton, Mr. S. R. Gupte, and Major R. Shore, I.M.S., and Mr. Shavikshah Patel, in Banswara; Major R. C. MacWatt, I.M.S., in Tonk; Lieutenant-Colonel P. Durrell Pank, I.M.S., in Jaipur; and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crofts, I.M.S., in Jodhpur.

Native States.

An account of each Native State in the Province is contained in the separate Reports which follow this Review. Only those which call for special remark are noticed here.

Partabgarh.—The finances of Partabgarh were brought under the closer supervision of the Resident in Mewar, and successful efforts were made to curtail the Durbar's expenditure. With the liberal assistance of the Government of India all the miscellaneous State debts were liquidated, and the Government are the Durbar's only remaining creditor.

Banswara.—The arrangements introduced in the preceding year by which the financial administration of Banswara was placed under the immediate control of the Assistant Resident subject to the guidance of the Resident were continued in 1902-1903. The Accounts and Treasury Departments were re-organized, and reforms were initiated in other branches of the Administration.

Marwar.—The absence of His Highness the Maharaja with the Imperial Cadet Corps necessitated provisional arrangements for the management of the State affairs. The administration was placed under the control of the Council associated with the Resident at Jodhpur. The duties formerly assigned to the Chief Minister (Musahib Ala) and his Assistant were transferred to the Mahkma Khas or Inner Council, of which Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Pershad, C.I.E., is the Senior Member. Arrangements have been made for the more effective control and audit of the State accounts.

Jaisalmer.—His Highness the Maharawal continued to attend the Mayo College at Ajmer. Rai Bahadur Diwan Jagjiwan, who had been for many years Diwan of the State, resigned his post on the 1st March 1903 on account of increasing age, and was succeeded by Mr. Lakhshmi Das Raoji Sapat, Barrister-at-Law, of Bhuj. Owing to a succession of unfavourable seasons and currency difficulties, the finances of the State are a source of anxiety.

Dholpur.—The young Maharaj Rana joined the Imperial Cadet Corps during the year 1902. The administration was conducted by Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, the Superintendent of the State, with the assistance of selected officials. Under their auspices the financial position has been greatly improved, and the State is now practically free of debt. Every branch of the administration has been reformed. The private debts of the late Chief have been paid off.

Bikaner.—Tentative changes in the administrative system of Bikaner were introduced with a view to connecting His Highness the Maharaja more directly with the management of the affairs of his State. The office of Diwan was abolished, and the functions of the Members of Council were re-distributed.

Imperial Service Troops.

The Imperial Service Transport Corps of the Jaipur and Bharatpur States and detachments from the Imperial Service Regiments of Bharatpur, Jodhpur, Alwar, and Bikaner took part in the manoeuvres at Delhi. Their services and the general behaviour of the men were very favourably commented on by the Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops and by the officers under whom they served. A detachment of the Bikaner Camel Corps was ordered on active service in Somaliland, where it still remains.

Mints.

The only mints at which silver was accepted during the year were those of Jaipur, Udaipur, and Karauli. The total quantity accepted and passed into these mints amounted to 240,746 tolas against 440,483 tolas in the preceding year, a satisfactory reduction. Proposals for the conversion of the local currencies in the States of Sirohi, Banswara, Partabgarh, and Dungarpur,

and in Kushalgarh have been submitted for the consideration of the Government of India. The scheme for the conversion of the local currency in Jaisalmer has been deferred in the hope that a more favourable rate of exchange will shortly prevail between the local currency and that obtaining in British India.

The total number of cases decided by the local Courts of Vakils was 103 Court of Vakils. against 112 in the previous year. These Courts continue to do useful work. The number of appeals instituted in the Upper or Appellate Court at the head-quarters of the Administration, including seven cases pending at the beginning of the year; was 30, of which 26 were disposed of, the Lower Courts' decision being confirmed in sixteen cases.

The following cases were disposed of by the several Border Courts during the year:—

Between Mewar, Partabgarh, and Banswara	55
Between Banswara and Kushalgarh	109
Between Banswara and Kushalgarh on the one side and the States within the Bhopawar Agency in Central India on the other	101

Besides the above, a large number of cases were decided between the 23rd January and the 6th May 1903, by a Special Border Court which took up pending cases between Banswara, Kushalgarh, Dungarpur, Mewar, and Sirohi and certain States in the Bombay Presidency.

The Report submitted by the Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmer Education. has been reviewed, as usual, in a Resolution which will be found in Section III of this Report.

The number of schools in Mewar, Tonk, Alwar, and Kota remained the same as in the previous year. Some improvement was effected in the Educational Department of the Jaipur State, where the number of schools increased by 26 and the number of pupils by 1,029. The results of the University examination of candidates from the Jaipur College were very satisfactory. A Nobles' School and an additional Girls' School were opened in the Bharatpur State. Special attention was devoted to the Educational Departments of the Bikaner and Dholpur States.

A review by the Deputy Postmaster-General of Rajputana and Central Postal India on the operations of the post offices in Rajputana will be found in Section IV of the Report.

The progress of this Department is reviewed in Section V. The outlay on Public Works. Imperial Works excluding Irrigation Works amounted to Rs. 5,91,735. In Native States the total expenditure is returned as Rs 36,01,517. A most important movement in this connection was the appointment by the Government of India of Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., as Consulting Engineer for Irrigation in Rajputana, with instructions to ascertain and report what schemes in each State of the Province best merit attention from the point of view of protection from famine and the improvement of the resources of the people. Much progress has already been effected, the requisite surveys and the preparation of estimates for irrigation projects in those States which have no qualified Engineers on their own establishments being undertaken by Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith, Superintending Engineer, under Colonel Jacob's instructions.

The completion of the Sanganer-Madhupur Railway has been delayed for want of funds which are required for the provision of bridge girders and material for the permanent way. Arrangements for the removal of this difficulty are now under consideration. The net profits of the Jodhpur Railway for the year amounted to 5.99 per cent. on the Capital outlay, of the Bikaner Railway 4 per cent., and of the Udaipur-Chitor Railway 4½ per cent. The Palana Colliery in Bikaner is reported to have yielded a return of 35.73 per cent. on the Capital expended.

The Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor General of India, was suitably celebrated in every State throughout the Province. A separate report on the subject has been submitted to the Government of India. His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur and His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner were honoured by an invitation to attend the Coronation of His Majesty in England. They left Bombay in May and returned to India in September 1902. Whilst in England, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner was gazetted

an Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. With the exception of the Maharawal of Banswara, and the Maharawat of Partabgarh, whose attendance was specially excused, all the Ruling Chiefs of Rajputana were present at Delhi, with their retinues, on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar on the 1st January 1903.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Lady Curzon made a tour through Rajputana during the autumn of 1902. His Excellency and party entered the Province by rail at Baran in the Kota State, from Central India, on the 6th November and, after visiting Kota, Bundi, Udaipur, Chitor, Ajmer, Mount Abu, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaipur, and Bharatpur, left Rajputana *via* Dig and Muttra on the 3rd December 1902. His Excellency received a cordial welcome from every Chief whose State he visited, and his presence was made the occasion for general rejoicings and festivities. At Ajmer, His Excellency received and replied to an address presented by the Municipality. Interviews were accorded to the Minor Chiefs of Jaisalmer and Dungarpur, and the Tazimi Istimrardars of the Ajmer District were received in Durbar. The Viceroy also inspected the Mayo College and presided at the distribution of prizes.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Bharatpur, Jaipur, and Bikaner in February 1903. His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, and was invested with the Insignia by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at Jaipur. The Raja Dhiraj Nahar Singhji of Shahpura was appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the occasion of the Imperial Durbar at Delhi on 1st January 1903.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse with his suite travelled in Rajputana from the 26th January to the 15th February 1903.

A. H. T. MARTINDALE,

Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

MOUNT ABU;

The 1st August 1903.

SECTION II.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS.

CONTENTS.

(1) MEWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.	(5) HARAOTI AND TONK ADMINISTRATION REPORT.
(2) WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.	(6) ALWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.
(3) JAIPUR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.	(7) KOTAH AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.
(4) EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.	(8) BIKANER AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

(1)

MEWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 237, dated Udaipur, the 20th May 1903.

From—Major A. F. PINNEY, C.I.E., Resident, Mewar,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Mewar Residency for the year 1902-1903, together with the reports of the Officers in local political charge of the States of Banswara, Dungarpur, and the Mewar Hilly Tracts.

2. His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Curzon visited Udaipur on the 15th November 1902. Their Excellencies left Udaipur on the night of the 17th November for Chitorgarh, where they arrived early the following morning and inspected the ruins of the ancient Capital of Mewar, and proceeded to Ajmer by special train at noon on the 18th November.

3. His Highness the Maharana proceeded to Delhi on the 31st December 1902 to attend the Durbar held in honour of the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra.

The Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties was celebrated at Udaipur in an appropriate manner.

4. His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse visited Udaipur on the 10th February 1903 as the guest of His Highness the Maharana.

5. The rainfall at the Capital during the year was 21·84 inches against 17·92 in the previous year. The fall of rain at Udaipur and its vicinity was very scanty during the months of June, July, and August, and great anxiety was felt for the kharif crop. But a timely fall of about 12 inches of rain towards the middle of September saved the situation and ensured a good kharif as well as an abundant rabi crop.

The rainfall in the districts was seasonable and more abundant than in Udaipur itself, and both the kharif and rabi crops yielded a good harvest.

6. As a result of the good rainfall, the prices of staple food-grains have fallen considerably as compared with the prices prevailing in the previous year.

7. About one-fourth of the Magra district (comprising the portion of the State lying between Udaipur and Dungarpur in the south, Sirohi in the west, and Kumalgarh in the north, and certain jagirdars' estates adjoining this tract, were affected by scarcity between December 1901 and the fall of rain in June

1902, owing to the deficient rainfall in the previous year, and the plague of rats which did much damage to the crops. As no actual famine existed, it was not found necessary to organize a separate famine department or regular relief measures under the Famine Code, but sufficient works were provided to afford employment to those in need of relief. The total number of daily units relieved on works was 348,761, and the total cost of their relief, about Rs. 39,500 Kaldar.

Administration.

8. The administration of the State continues to be carried on jointly by Kothari Balwant Singh and Sahiwala Arjun Singh. All power even in matters of routine business is, however, still retained by the Maharana in his own hands, which entails considerable delay in the disposal of business.

The following statement shows the work done during the year in the Civil, Criminal, and Appellate Courts of the State :—

Court.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
Civil . . .	783	972	1,755	1,286	519
Criminal . . .	1,290	1,935	3,221	1,887	1,334
Appellate . . .	1,453	2,452	4,905	1,791	1,661

Crime.

9 Twenty-six cases of dakaity were reported by the Durbar as having occurred in Mewar, excluding the Hilly Tracts, during the year 1902, exclusive of 24 unreported cases of 1901, as compared with 42 in 1901.

The aggregate value of the property plundered in the dakaitis was reported as Rs. 14,157, of which property to the value of Rs. 1,291 only was recovered; and out of a total number of 705 persons supposed to be concerned in the dakaitis only 7 were arrested.

Finances.

10. The income for the Sambat year 1958, ending on 20th July 1902, was Rs. 31,00,000 Udaipuri, equivalent to about Rs. 20,66,666 Imperial, and the expenditure Rs. 32,50,000 Udaipuri, or about Rs. 21,66,666 Imperial.

Salt.

11. The sites of the old salt tracts and closed salt works of the Mewar State were inspected during the year by an Assistant Superintendent of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department. Thirty-two illicit salt factories were discovered and 33 seizures of salt were effected during the tour of the Inspecting Officer. From the discoveries made by the Assistant Superintendent it would appear that the manufacture of illicit salt in Mewar is becoming widespread, and that it is also being resorted to on Khalsa lands. The question of the effective observance of the terms of the salt agreement has been prominently brought to the notice of the Durbar, and they have been requested to report what steps they propose to take with a view to the suppression of salt manufacture in the State.

Opium.

12. Eighteen hundred and seventy-two-and-a-half chests were weighed at the Chitor scales during the year as compared with 2,014½ chests during the preceding year. Of these 1,835½ chests were exported to China and the rest to British India. The amount of duty realized by the British Government was Rs. 9,42,900.

Boundary Settlement.

13. Five hundred and forty-six internal boundary cases were pending on the 1st April 1902. Of these 12 cases were settled, 3 were cancelled, while 9 new cases were registered. The small number of cases settled during the year is due to Captain J. C. D. Pinney, the Boundary Settlement Officer, having reverted to military duty to attend a garrison class from 2nd March to 20th May 1902 and again from 25th September 1902 to the 9th March 1903 in connection with the Delhi Durbar.

Education.

14. The number of schools in the State during the year was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 5 at the Capital and 36 in the districts.

The total number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year was 1,015 in the schools at the Capital, and 1,816 in the district.

The total expenditure during the year on education was Rs. 24,463, as compared with Rs. 18,493 in the preceding year.

Four students from the Maharana's High School passed the English Middle Examination and two the Entrance Examination.

15. A Border Court was held by me at Dhariawad from the 6th to the 8th February 1903 for the settlement of cases between Mewar, Partabgarh, and Banswara, at which all the cases on the register, numbering 55, were disposed of.

16. The Mewar and Partabgarh Durbars have been addressed in regard to the advantages of extending grass preserves and storing surplus fodder, and though no reports have been received from the Durbars of the progress made in this direction, I observed during my tour in both Mewar and Partabgarh that attempts were being made to stack grass by the States as well as by agriculturists. The States seem, however, to be helpless in preventing jungle fires to which the Bhils have been long addicted. They maintain no regular forest staff, which enhances the difficulty of preventing these fires.

Partabgarh.

17. His Highness the Maharawat received an invitation from His Excellency the Viceroy to attend the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, but was prevented from attending on account of the financial embarrassment of the State. The event was celebrated in a befitting manner at Partabgarh. Notable Events.

18. Maharaj Kunwar Man Singh, the heir-apparent to Partabgarh, who is still a student at the Mayo College, was married to the daughter of the late Raja of Khetri on the 18th January 1903.

19. The rainfall during the year was 31.78 inches as compared with a average fall of 36 inches. Season and Crops.

Prior to the fall of rain in June there was partial scarcity in the State owing to the deficient rainfall of the previous year and some petty measures of relief were organized for those in distress at a cost of Imperial Rs. 4,164. After the fall of rain in June there was a prolonged break which caused great anxiety, but good rain fell again in July. The yield of both the kharif and rabi crops was about 15 annas in the rupee.

20. The income of the State for the year ending 30th June 1902 was Salim Shahi Rs. 2,41,352 and the expenditure Salim Shahi Rs. 3,58,404. All the miscellaneous debts of the State were paid off during the year after due investigation out of the additional loan of Rs. 4 lakhs granted to the State by the Government of India, and besides the floating debt due to Seth Sobhag Mal, the State Treasurer, the State is now only indebted to the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 6,05,000. Finances.

The position of affairs in Partabgarh requires the most careful watching and every effort is being made to keep down expenditure as much as possible.

21. The Partabgarh Mint remained closed throughout the year. The scheme for the substitution of the local Salim Shahi coinage by the British India currency is still under consideration. The value of the local currency shows no appreciation. The Mint and Currency.

22. The total number of criminal cases for disposal during the year ending 30th June 1902 was 2,138, of which 806 were disposed of and 925 were dismissed, leaving 407 pending settlement at the end of the year. Judicial.

Civil suits for disposal in the year numbered 618; of these 181 were decided and 130 were dismissed.

A. F. PINHEY, *Major,*
Resident, Meikar.

Dungarpur.

The rainfall for the year under report was 35.65 inches. There was a long break from 23rd July to 19th August, which caused anxiety, but the monsoon set in again from the latter date and continued favourably till the 21st October. The wells and tanks filled up satisfactorily, and there is no scarcity of water. Season.

2. The kharif crop was a very good one and the rabi crop promises well. The prices of food-grains have come down from famine rates and are now about normal. The jungle products such as Sama, Kuri, etc., have been plentiful. The mango trees are in full blossom and promise a good crop. The mohwa trees are backward and the return cannot yet be estimated. Crops.

3. The first half of the year under report was one of famine. Thirty-four relief works were opened and cost the State Rs. 1,52,453-4-9, which it had to

borrow from Government. Gratuitous relief was provided for the aged, infirm, and infantile at 7 kitchens and 1 poor-house.

No special famine officer was deputed to the State and the entire management was left to the Assistant Resident. Rs. 16,500 were received from the Provincial Charitable Relief Fund.

Administration.

4. Hiralal Mehta officiated as Kamdar until 31st August 1902, when he was succeeded by Ganeshram, late Tahsildar of Beawar in the Merwara district, whose services have been lent by Government. It was found advisable to place the administration more closely under the Assistant Resident, and the Council has become a consultative body under the Assistant Resident as administrator. The chief spending and revenue producing departments have been taken under the Assistant Resident's immediate charge, the heads of them working directly under him. Improvements have been made in the land revenue and judicial departments.

Police.

5. The State police has been placed under a Superintendent instead of an Inspector, a number of worthless and undesirable members have been got rid of, and the remainder are gradually being drilled, armed, and given proper uniforms, and in a few months' time the force will be well trained and efficient.

Judicial.

6. The number of criminal and civil cases disposed of and pending are as follows :—

	Disposed of.	Pending.
Criminal	998	42
Civil	267	32

Finances.

7. As this Report covers a period from the 1st of April to the 31st March and the State financial year is from the 1st July to 30th June, a financial statement cannot be properly made out. As far as can be estimated now, there will, I hope, be a saving under several heads of expenditure, and the revenue should reach the estimated amount at least; one Department, the customs, having already exceeded the estimates by some eight thousand rupees with three months yet to run.

Local currency.

8. The depreciation and fluctuation in the local currency cause considerable loss yearly to the State, and the conversion to British currency is a much-needed reform.

Education.

9. There are schools at Dungarpur, Aspur, and Sagwara, which are fairly well attended. The experiment of opening schools for Bhils was made at Antri and Genji, with the very satisfactory result of an attendance of 114 at Antri and of 98 at Genji.

Border Court.

10. A special Border Court Officer has been deputed by Government to settle the cases pending between this State and the States under the Bombay Government. A Court is now being held by him at Pal, at which 191 cases will be decided. As soon as the Border Court establishment is free, Border Courts between this State and Mewar, Bhumat, and Khalsa will be held, and subsequently a Court between this State and Banswara.

Boundary disputes.

11. A special Boundary Settlement Officer has been deputed to settle the boundary disputes between this State and Idar, and he is expected to arrive in a day or two.

Notable events.

12. His Highness the young Maharawal is still studying at the Mayo College and came to Dungarpur for his holidays in May and December 1902.

His Highness attended the Delhi Durbar under charge of the Assistant Resident. Local celebrations of His Majesty's Coronation were held at Dungarpur under the Kamdar and in the districts on the 1st January last.

Reserves of Fodder.

13. All cultivators and cattle owners were advised and compelled through Thanedars and Zilledars to cut and store at least 18 months' grass supply for their cattle, and some of the villages complied with it. Stringent orders were also issued to put a stop to firing the jungle, but a great many fires were caused and the perpetrators could not be traced. The only reliable and effectual means of forming fodder reserves is to establish a properly organized Forest Department which will protect certain areas from fire and organise regular fodder reserves for use in years of drought.

O. T. DUOAT, Captain,
Assistant Resident, Dungarpur.

Banswara.

No. 214, dated Banswara, the 1st April 1903.

From—Captain R. E. A. HAMILTON, Assistant Resident, Banswara,

To—The Resident in Mewar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report for the State of Banswara and the Chiefship of Kushalgarh.

2. The State was affected by severe scarcity during the first few months of the period under review. Relief works were started in February and kept open until 28th July 1902. The poor-house was not broken up till the end of September. The two chief relief works consisted of repairs to old tanks at Ghatal and Talwara, the latter being a specially fine one and likely to prove a profitable investment. Altogether Rs. 35,000 Imperial were expended on Famine works and Rs. 5,000 on advances to agriculturists from funds put at the Durbar's disposal by the Government of India. In addition to this, donations were received from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, amounting to Rs. 7,457-1-6, and Rs. 1,561-12-4½ were subscribed by the Local Committee. No cattle were lost from want of fodder. The highest average daily number of persons on relief in one month was 3,165 in June.

The total rainfall received during the year is nearly 36 inches, which is Seasons. the normal average. The kharif harvest was a bumper one and the rabi realized 12 annas in the rupee.

The general health was good and no epidemics occurred up to the 19th Climate. December, when plague imported from Rutlam made its appearance in the frontier village of Danipiplia. The disease was soon checked here by evacuating the whole village, but nevertheless in the beginning of February it effected an entrance into the Capital, where it is still raging. The total number of deaths registered up to date is 574. The failure to suppress the first outbreak in the city was due to the attitude of the townsfolk, who, deaf to all warnings, strenuously opposed every attempt on the part of the Administration to make the effective arrangements necessary.

On 3rd March 1902 the orders of Government were received directing Administration that the entire administration of the State should be virtually placed under the control of the Assistant Resident until the precise position of affairs had been ascertained by means of the inquiry I was then holding and until a scheme for the future had been formulated. The Kamdar Pandit Ganpatrao has resigned and been succeeded by the present Kamdar Mr. Shivram Gupte, a native of Baroda. The latter, in spite of much opposition and intrigue, has done good work and succeeded, where a man of less strength of character must have failed, in keeping order in the administration without the introduction of any radical changes in the existing system.

In May 1902 the Khalsa estate was taken over and has since been administered as an integral part of the State.

During the year the Accounts and Treasury Department has been reorganized, a small Public Works Department started, and all other Departments overhauled. Government tribute has been paid and there is a balance in the Treasury. Loans of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 40,000 Imperial were made to the Darbar by the Government of India for famine and administrative purposes. The debts of the State, deducting the realizable assets of the Khalsa shop, amounted at the close of the financial year Sambat 1958 to 4½ lakhs Salim Shahi.

Improvement in the revenue and judicial administration and a new jail are now the most urgently needed reforms. Two thousand one hundred and twenty-nine criminal cases including 1,760 old cases and 84 civil suits were disposed of.

A new line with a branch post office at Garhi has been opened as an Post office. experiment to connect Banswara with Dungarpur, the cost being guaranteed by the two States.

Trade has suffered much in spite of improved communications and a Trade. reduction in the customs tariff owing to the outbreak of plague in Rutlam and Banswara.

The District Officers have been instructed to preserve the forests, and Reserves of there are already signs of improvement. A special officer is needed to look fodder. after the forests, which are extensive and valuable.

Crime.

Considering the severe scarcity there was little increase in crime. Altogether 38 cases of dakaity were reported. In May 1902 a party of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department under Mr. Komball, Assistant General Superintendent, Rajputana, visited Banswara to investigate crime on the Sunth Shergarh Border, and this action had an immediate effect in restoring order not only locally, but throughout the Bhil Tracts of the State.

Jail.

There was a jail outbreak on 11th September 1902, when 58 prisoners succeeded in effecting their escape. Fifty of them are still at large, though rewards are being offered for their recapture. The Daroga, to whose carelessness the incident is attributed, was punished with six months' imprisonment. The guards were strengthened and a new set of rules introduced. A new jail is most urgently needed, as the present building is quite unsuited for the purpose.

Border Courts.

The following Border Courts were held during the year :—

	Cases decided.
1. Banswara <i>versus</i> States under the Rewa Kantha Agency. }	Numbers not known. The report of the special officers is awaited.
2. Banswara <i>versus</i> Kushalgarh	109
3. Banswara-Kushalgarh <i>versus</i> States under the Bhopawar Agency }	101

Feudatories.

The Rao of Garhi has changed his former staff, and some improvement in the management of the estate is observable. The debts are about three lakhs Salim Shahi. The jagirdar's income from all sources is now about Rs. 65,000 Salim Shahi.

Kushalgarh.

The estate suffered from the prevailing scarcity. The Rao spent Rs. 6,000 Imperial on relief.

A new Kamdar, Mr. Vrij Bhukhan Das, has been appointed in place of Lala Dalpat Rai, resigned.

The debts increased during the year from Rs 45,000 to 50,000 Salim Shahi. I visited Kushalgarh on 15th March. Only four cases of dakaity were reported during the year. One hundred and eleven prisoners were confined, of whom 83 were released. The administration of the estate has been satisfactory. The crops here as in the State were uniformly good.

Other events.

The Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen Alexandra was fittingly celebrated in the State and Chiefship on the 1st January 1903.

R. E. A. HAMILTON, *Captain,*

Assistant Resident, Banswara.

Mewar Hilly Tracts—Kherwara.

No. 208, dated Kherwara, the 21st April 1903.

From—Major H. L. GOODENOUGH, Offg. Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar,

To—The Resident in Mewar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Superintendency for the year 1902-1903.

District.

1. The relief works that were commenced in the Hilly Tracts in 1901-1902 were open to the Bhils and other poor class of people till middle of July. The monsoon broke in May; in June the rainfall was only 37 cents and every hope was gone, and the preparations for a greater famine were about to be made when in July there was over 6 inches of rain, and the crop which was not quite dead, presented the view of a very good harvest. The bonus grain

distributed to the Bhils, etc., on the closing of the relief operations was of course a boon to them.

2. The health of the district has been good.

3. The kharif and rabi crops in the district have been good. Owing to ^{Health.} Crops want of continued rains the rice crop failed.

Mohwa crop in the district is fair.

4. As soon as the relief works in the district were closed, the Bhils had a Crime. lot of work to do in their fields, and the crime was normal.

5. A Court was held at Pal by Special Officers Colonel O'Donnell Border Court. and Captain C. Windham, and 98 cases of Mewar *versus* Mahi Kanta and *vice versa* were sent to them for disposal.

6. Colonel C. Hutton Dawson spent 67 days on tour in the district.

7. The Mewar Bhil Corps was inspected by Major General Black, Com- ^{Tour.} Mewar Bhil Corps. manding Deesa District.

8. The following sums of money were spent on relief works in the district:—

	Rs.
Jawas	49,710
Para	15,660
Madri	7,380
Chani	1,800
Thana	8,950

Total . 77,910

The question of interest and instalment of this loan is under considera- Bhumat Loan. tion.

H. L. GOODENOUGH, Major,

Offg. Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

Kotra.

No. 180, dated 20th April 1903.

From—Major H. L. GOODENOUGH, Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, Kotra,

To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra district.

2. The famine relief works were kept open until 31st July 1902. The monsoon broke in the district on 12th June 1902, but no heavy rain fell till 22nd August. The Bhils were kept alive by the bonus grain which was distributed at the closing of the relief works.

3. Taking into consideration the fact that famine existed for the first part ^{Health.} of the year, the health of the district has been good.

4. The kharif and rabi crops have been good; some damage was done to ^{Crops.} the gram crop through the failure of the Christmas rains.

There is a good mohwa crop.

5. In this district there were 16 reported cases of murder and dakaity Crime. besides constant petty thefts, etc. To disarm the Bhils would be no serious matter if the rulers of Mewar, Sirohi, and Idar all concurred, and it should certainly be done.

6. A Border Court, to which two special officers have been sent, is sitting Border Court. at Khed Brahma in Idar Territory. Three hundred and sixty-two cases of Mewar *versus* Mahi Kanta and *vice versa* have been sent to the Court for disposal.

7. Fifty-six days were spent on tour by the Officer acting as Assistant ^{Tour.} Political Superintendent.

8. The following sums were spent on relief works in this district during the past year :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Jura	49,800	0	0
Panarwa	20,290	0	0
Oghna	2,960	0	0
Cantonment Relief	5,124	13	0

H. L. GOODENOUGH, *Major,*
Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

(2)

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 384 G., dated Jodhpur, the 14th May 1903.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. JENNINGS, R.E., Resident, Western Rajputana States,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Western Rajputana States for the year 1902-1903.

Court of Vakils. 2. In the Marwar Court of Vakils, 48 cases were instituted during the year making, with 16 pending cases, a total of 64. Of these, 47 were disposed of, leaving 17 for adjudication during the current year.

Marwar.

Season, Crops, and Health. 3. During the months of April and May there were slight showers in 20 parganas, while in the next four months the rainfall was general, but not plentiful. On the whole, it was above the average in one pargana, while it approached the average in four. The rainfall in the remaining 19 parganas was below the average. The kharif and rabi are each reported to be about 10 annas on the average.

There were 29 cases of cholera, of which 14 proved fatal, and a few cases of plague in some parts of the State : but the disease was stamped out by the middle of May 1902.

On the whole, the public health was fair.

Scarcity. 4. Scarcity prevailed in three parganas, namely Jalore, Jaswantpura, and Malani.

There were 14 relief works in progress and 5 poor-houses open, which afforded relief to the distressed till the rains set in. The relief works were finally closed in October 1902. Two poor-houses are still in existence, and the number of their inmates is 560.

The total amount expended up to date aggregates Rs. 42,598. A separate report has been submitted on this subject.

Administration. 5. As His Highness' stay in the Cadet Corps was prolonged, the Resident continued to exercise general control over the State Administration.

In consequence of Maharaj Sir Partap Singh's nomination to the Idar Chiefship, the posts of the Musahib Ala and the Assistant Musahib Ala were abolished and their duties devolved on the 'Mehkma Khas, of which Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Parshad, C.I.E., was appointed Senior Member.

The Council was abolished, and in its place a Consultative Council was organized consisting of one of the three Sardars noted in the margin, alternately for four months, and Kaviraj Murardan.

To keep effective and strict supervision over the State accounts, the services of Mr. G. B. Goyder, Auditor of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, were secured and the Raj Audit Office was placed under him.

The Government was pleased to lend the services of Captain John Pinney as Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.

Captain S. H. Jacob was appointed in November 1902 as Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States.

6. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 49,27,000. The principal sources of Revenue and Expenditure. revenue were :—

	Rs.
Customs	8,02,000
Salt	13,46,000
Land Revenue	7,11,000
Abkari	1,11,700
Stamps	54,400
Railway	7,37,000

The actual expenditure was Rs. 47,16,000. The items under this head were :—

	Rs.
Tribute	2,23,000
Palace (including His Highness' personal allowance)	5,20,000
Civil Salaries	6,92,000
Military Salaries	7,68,000
Public Works Department	7,04,000
Karkhanajat	1,24,000
Deposited in Mysore Sinking Fund	7,00,000
Payment to creditors	2,56,000
Paid as Interest	2,68,000

The estimates for 1903-1904 are :—

	Rs. Revenue.	Rs. Expenditure.
Ordinary	49,20,000	35,20,000
Extraordinary	50,000	10,10,000
Total	49,70,000	45,30,000

The expenditure includes the following items :—

	Rs.
For payment of His Highness' debts	4,28,000
For interest	1,27,000
For Mysore Sinking Fund	2,50,000
For Famine	1,00,000
For His Highness' wedding expenses	75,000
For Akheyshahi conversion	12,000

There is therefore an estimated surplus of Rs. 4,40,000, in spite of large repayments of His Highness' debts and other extraordinary expenditure.

7. One hundred and ten dakaitis and 129 highway robberies were committed this year against 107 dakaitis and 157 highway robberies last year. Crime and Police.

The value of property stolen is reported to have been about Rs. 43,000 against Rs. 50,000 last year.

The reorganization of the Police Force, which is inefficient and to a certain extent insufficient, is under contemplation.

8. The area under forest conservancy remained the same as last year, *i.e.*, 335.48 square miles. The area under fodder reserve is 7.70 square miles. The 4 square miles reported to have been added last year to the fodder reserve were abandoned owing to the town of Pali being in proximity.

Arrangements are said to be under contemplation to enclose $\frac{1}{4}$ th portion of the "Partial" area in every Khalsa village as fodder reserve, and it is proposed to allot a sum of Rs. 20,000 in the current year's budget for the storage of fodder.

9. Mr. W. Home returned from leave and took over charge of the office of Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, from Mr. R. Todd on 24th October 1902. The percentage of net earnings on the capital outlay on the Railway was 6.99 against 6.77 in the previous year. The expenditure during the year on railway construction was Rs. 92,855.

- The total expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 2,53,973.
- Customs. 10. The total revenue of the Department aggregated Rs. 9,52,000. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,46,000.
- Notable events. 11. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India favoured Jodhpur with a visit on 22nd November 1902, and Her Excellency Lady Curzon came two days in advance. The party left on the 23rd. During his stay His Excellency inspected the Imperial Service Lancers.
- Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Parshad was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on His Majesty's Coronation Day and invested with the said insignia at Delhi.
- In honour of the Coronation festivities—
- (a) A Durbar was held on the 1st January.
 - (b) One hundred and nine prisoners were released.
 - (c) Courts, temples, mosques, and other public houses were illuminated.
 - (d) Ten days were observed as public holidays.
 - (e) A Royal Salute of 101 guns was fired. Jas Singh, Commandant of the Imperial Service Lancers, was created a Sardar Bahadur.
- A large contingent from Jodhpur attended the Delhi Durbar, while His Highness joined it as a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps.
- The Chiefs of Bikaner, Idar, Gondal, and Jamkhandi visited Jodhpur during the year.
- Boundary. 12. Major Chenevix-Trench was deputed for the settlement of the boundary dispute between Phalodi (Marwar) and Bap (Jaisalmer). He has given his decision.

Sirohi.

- Season and crop. 13. The rainfall measured at Sirohi during the year was $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches against $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the previous year.
- The outturn of the kharif harvest was on the average 10 annas in the rupee, and that of the rabi is estimated at 10 annas also.
- Scarcity. 14. Owing to the late monsoon scarcity continued up to the middle of 1902, but it was not much felt owing to relief works being in progress.
- Public health. 15. The public health was generally good throughout the year. There was no epidemic of any sort.
- Administration. 16. There was no change among the principal persons engaged in the administration. His Highness the Maharao continued to take a keen interest in the affairs of his State, and Rai Bahadur Singhi Jawer Chand was his Diwan throughout the year.
- Revenue and expenditure. 17. The income of the State is reported to have been about Rs. 3,39,000, and the expenditure about Rs. 4,10,000.
- A loan of Rs. 10,000 was granted in two instalments, *i.e.*, Rs. 5,000 in July and Rs. 5,000 in August 1902, in addition to the loan of Rs. 20,000 mentioned in the last year's report, to meet the famine relief expenditure.
- Crime. 18. Eleven cases of robbery and 23 of dakaiti are said to have been committed during the year.
- In cases of dakaiti 54 persons were brought to trial, and of these 35 were convicted, 13 were acquitted, 1 died; and 5 were awaiting trial.
- Notable events. 19. His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Mount Abu on the 20th November 1902 and left on the following day. Formal visits were exchanged between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi. During his stay at Abu, His Excellency visited the Abu Lawrence School and the Jain temples at Dilwara. His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.
- Fodder. 20. Orders are said to have been issued to encourage the storage of fodder by the people.

Jaisalmer.

- Season and crops. 21. The average rainfall was $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Though it was not satisfactory, it was sufficient to put an end to the scarcity experienced since the previous year.

The early crops were considerably damaged by the break in the rains in July 1902. Owing to scanty rainfall, the cultivation is said to have been half the usual quantity and the outturn in the same proportion. Rabi crops were sown to the extent of 2 annas in the rupee on the average, and a fair outturn is expected.

22. The relief works continued till the beginning of September 1902. Scarcity. The amount spent on relief operations was about Rs. 22,300 in the local currency.

23. There were no cases of cholera or small-pox. The public health was Public health. satisfactory.

24. His Highness the Maharawal continued his studies at the Mayo Administration. College, and spent his summer vacations at Abu.

Rai Bahadur Metha Jagjiwan Jiwan, Diwan of Jaisalmer, received the title of "Diwan" at the Coronation Durbar. He retired from the Jaisalmer service from the 1st March 1903. Mr. Laxmi Das Raoji Sapat, Bar-at-Law, of Bhuj, succeeded him.

The Council consists of four members and a Secretary. The Resident is Superintendent of the State during the minority.

25. The financial condition of the State, owing to a series of bad seasons Revenue and and the great depreciation of the local currency, is most unsatisfactory. At Expenditure. present the State owes about the equivalent of Imperial Rs. 2,87,000 (much of this sum carrying interest varying from 4 to 7½ per cent. per annum) while its assets, taking them at their best, may be said to be about Imperial Rs. 28,000.

The customs tariff has been revised in order to improve the financial condition of the State. The question of the conversion of the local currency is on the tapis.

26. There were 4 cases of dakaiti (against 6 in the previous year), and Crime. the value of property plundered was reported as Rs. 1,176. In two cases the dakaitis were arrested and the property was recovered; in the third case the offenders were arrested; while in the fourth some of the property was found.

27. Arrangements will be made for the storage of fodder, to explain the Fodder. benefits of which to the people orders have been issued to the Hakims.

R. H. JENNINGS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

(3)

JAIPUR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 79-C., dated Jaipur, the 29th May 1903.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. PEARS, Resident at Jaipur,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1902-1903. Notable events.

2. His Highness the Maharaja left for England on the 9th May 1902, accompanied by Colonel S. S. Jacob and a few of the principal Sardars and officials of the State, to attend the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and returned to his Capital on the 14th September 1902. His Highness, accompanied by the Resident and by five of his Tazimi Sardars and some of the leading officials of the State, attended the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903. The Coronation was celebrated at Jaipur on that date. At 11 A.M. a Durbar was held at the Sharbutta Palace and was attended by those of the Tazimi Sardars and officials who were then at Jaipur. A translation of the proclamation was read and a salute of 101 guns was fired from the Nahargarh Fort.

Two hundred and thirty-five prisoners including 12 life-convicts were released and remission in the term of their imprisonment was granted to 890.

Decorations.

3. His Highness had the honour of being invested at a Durbar held at Jaipur, on the 11th February 1903, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, with the insignia of the G. C. V. O. Other decorations bestowed by the Government were:—

- (i) The K. C. I. E. upon Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, Jaipur State.
- (ii) The O. I. E. upon Rai Bahadur Syam Sundar Lal, Dewan of Kishangarh.

Thakur Mangal Singh of Lawa received the title of "Raja" and Babu Sansar Chander Sen, Member of the Jaipur State Council, that of Rao Bahadur.

Visitors.

4. In the course of the year Jaipur was visited by—

- (1) The Grand Duke Boris of Russia.
- (2) His Excellency the Viceroy from the 27th to the 30th November 1902.
- (3) His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse in January 1903.
- (4) Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught from the 10th to the 13th February 1903.

General administration.

5. During the temporary absence from Jaipur of His Highness the Maharaja while on his visit to England, administrative work was carried on by the State Council. Thakur Umrao Singh, a Member of the Council, who is a relative of His Highness, was selected by the Maharaja to be specially responsible for the conduct of affairs. He was instructed to keep the Resident informed and to take his advice in all matters of importance. It was also arranged that His Highness' mother and the senior Maharani should be kept in touch with the Administration and consulted by the Member of Council, mentioned above, in any case needing special consideration. Matters requiring the Maharaja's decision were either to be postponed till his return or telegraphed to His Highness for final orders.

Lastly, with a view to meeting emergent demands in connection with famine relief works, the sum of one lakh of rupees was set apart by His Highness to be expended by the Resident in any schemes which commended themselves to him for alleviating distress, in addition to those already being carried out by the Public Works Department in the affected districts.

Season and Crops.

6. The rainfall during the past season throughout the State, with the exception of one or two tahsils, was much below the average; and both the kharif and rabi crops in nearly all the nizamats have not been full ones. The average yield has been about 13 annas in the rupee.

Public Works.

7. The total expenditure for the year ending on the 31st December 1902 was Rs. 10,09,741, of which about 3½ lakhs were spent on irrigation works. The total number of these works completed during the year was 200 and the revenue realized from them was Rs. 2,71,858. This brings the total expenditure on irrigation in the State since 1868 to close upon 63 lakhs and the revenue realized therefrom to about 52 lakhs.

Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., was in charge of the Department up to the 1st April 1902, when he was placed on special duty, and Mr. C. E. Stotherd held charge up to the end of the year.

Jaipur-Sawai-Madhopore Railway.

8. The whole line has been practically completed as regards earthwork, ballast, bridge-work, and station buildings; nothing further can be done until funds are available for the purchase of permanent-way materials and girders.

Rewari-Phalera Railway.

9. The construction of this chord line has not yet been begun, but the Durbar is anxious to carry out the project as soon as the state of its finances permits.

Education.

10. Babu Sanjiban Ganguli was Director of Public Instruction throughout the year. The returns show an increase of 26 schools and 1,029 scholars compared with the previous year. The results of the University Examination were also noticeable, 5 out of 6 candidates passing the B. A., 11 out of 12 the F. A. and Intermediate, and 23 out of 26 the Entrance and School Final Examinations.

The extension of Primary Education and the systematic inspection and supervision of all schools are urgently needed, and it is hoped that the Durbar

will see its way to providing funds for these purposes either by an extension of the local education cess or by grants-in-aid from other sources.

11. Figures in regard to the receipts and expenditure for the Sambat Revenue year 1958 are given below :—

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
Estimated.	Actual.	Decrease.	Increase.	Estimated.	Actual.	Decrease.	Increase.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
62,05,321 15 6	63,04,383 3 10 and 58 gold mohurs.	...	99,061 4 4 and 53 gold mohurs.	62,79,060 2 8 and 192 gold mohurs.	82,32,809 11 0 and 169 gold mohurs.	23 gold mohurs.	19,53,749 8 4

12. The revenue for the year was Rs. 25,334, and the expenditure Rs. 8,538. Grazing dues realized over Rs. 6,000 and in years of scarcity the opening of these forest tracts for cattle grazing is a great boon to the people.

13. No additional accommodation has been provided to reduce the over-crowding in the Central Jail, and the number of prisoners is very nearly the same as last year. There were no epidemic diseases, but the number of deaths was 32 as compared with 18 in 1901-1902.

The net profits from jail manufactures show a marked increase.

14. There was one case pending on the 31st December 1901. Seven Court of Vakils cases were instituted and 4 disposed of during the year.

15. Over 400 transport carts and tongas and 900 ponies left Jaipur in Transport Corps. October 1902, and were employed in the Delhi manoeuvres, and afterwards in connection with the Viceregal Camp at Delhi. The manner in which the work was carried out reflects the greatest credit on Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, C.I.E., Sardar Bahadur, and on the officers and men of the Corps.

Kishangarh.

16. His Highness the Maharaja was present at the Delhi Coronation The Maharaja. Durbar with the Imperial Cadet Corps. His Highness has made considerable progress in his studies during the year.

The Coronation was celebrated at Kishangarh on the 1st January 1903. A Durbar was held at the Phul Mahal Palace and was attended by the Rajavis and leading Sardars and officials. A salute of 101 guns was fired and 11 prisoners were released.

17. The Maharaja visited Bombay and Poona with the Resident. His Visits. Highness also paid visits to Palanpur and Jaipur.

Visits were paid to Kishangarh by His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur and by the Dungarpur Chief.

His Excellency the Viceroy, while passing through Kishangarh territory *en route* to Ajmer during his winter tour, stopped at Sarwar and was received by the Dewan and a member of the Kishangarh Council.

18. Rai Bahadur Syam Sundar Lal was Dewan throughout the year. Council.

The administration is conducted by the State Council with the advice and under the superintendence of the Resident.

During the year Mehta Ohand Singh, the newly appointed Member of Council, died : his place has not yet been filled up.

19. The monsoon was weak and the rainfall much below the average, Season and but its advent was timely. The outturn of the kharif food-grain crop was Crops. fairly good. Cotton cultivation was restricted in area and almost entirely on irrigated land. The crop was damaged by frost.

Owing to the failure of water in the wells rabi sowings were on a smaller scale than usual and the crops suffered from the want of the winter rains and from frost.

- Public Health.** 20. Public health was good during the year. The general hospital referred to in last year's report is in full working order. At the beginning of the year the introduction of precautionary measures against plague resulted in some opposition on the part of the Oswal shop-keepers, but the excitement subsided after a short time.
- Education.** 21. There are 14 schools in the State. A self-supporting boarding house for 19 boys has been opened in connection with the Maharaja High School, for the sons of petty Thakurs and Jagirdars.
- Revenue.** 22. The original Budget Estimate for the year was as follows:—

	Rs.
Receipts	7,01,265
Expenditure	6,83,093

This Estimate had to be revised on account of the partial failure of the monsoon.

The revised figures were:—

	Rs.
Receipts	5,72,384
Expenditure	5,46,943

- Miscellaneous.** 23. The Abkari management is in the hands of the Durbar and there was a net profit of about Rs. 15,000.

The garnet industry was very productive during the first half of the year under review, but the European market has latterly been glutted, and business is suspended until the surplus stock of stones has been disposed of.

The carpet and soap factories have been doing well.

The agricultural co-operative banks and the industrial bank are reported to have met with a fair measure of success, but the former are still on a very limited scale.

The large irrigation bund under construction at Arnia in Sarwar is nearing completion.

T. O. PEARS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Resident at Jaipur.

(4)

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 2475, dated Bharatpur Agency, the 14th May 1903.

From—Major W. C. R. STRATTON, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern Rajputana States Agency for the year 1902-1903.

Bharatpur.

- Season.** The total rainfall during the year was 29·71 inches against 14·62 inches last year.

The general condition of the kharif crops was on the whole good, though slight damage was caused to bajra in some tahsils for want of rain. Owing to the failure of the winter rains also the rabi crops suffered; the outturn was not as good as was anticipated and in some parganas was much below the average.

- Health.** The general health of the people in Bharatpur was very bad during a portion of the year.

There was a sharp epidemic of cholera in the Rupbas tahsil from May to August, during which time the number of deaths amounted to 272.

There was also some cholera in Bharatpur and in Dig during April and May, but the disease did not spread and did not account for anything like the number of the victims to malaria later on.

The autumn months and the winter were exceptionally unhealthy at Bharatpur, and from enquiries made during the course of my tour through the State this condition would seem to have prevailed everywhere, more or less. This, however, I have not as yet been able to verify by statistics : and the other States in this Agency do not appear to have suffered to an unusual extent.

The number of deaths from September to February last from malarial fever was reported as 2,940, or an average of 490 deaths a month, as against 999 deaths reported, or an average of 166 a month, in the corresponding months of 1901-1902.

An illustration of the unhealthiness of Bharatpur is afforded by the regiment of Imperial Service Infantry which proceeded to Delhi for the manœuvres and durbar. The Officer Commanding told me that the men, in spite of the exposure to which they were subjected, rapidly improved in health the moment they left the district, while the men who remained behind at the dépôt continued to suffer from fever.

There were 516 boys in the sadar school at Bharatpur on the 31st March Education. 1903 against 526 last year. Of these 166 read English, 205 Hindi, 38 Sanskrit, and 107 Urdu. There are 12 tahsil schools with a total attendance of 1,288 and 77 village schools with 1,998 boys.

The girls' school, which was started in Bharatpur in February 1902, has met with fair success. A daily average of 38 girls now attend.

A girls' school was started in the town of Weir in December last. This also seems popular. The number of girls attending is about 26 daily.

A nobles' school was opened at Bharatpur in March 1902 for the education of sons of Thakurs and other respectable persons in the State.

There were 30 boys in this school on the 31st March 1903. In March 1903 Mr. F. L. Reid, Principal, Government College, Ajmer, and Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara, inspected the sadar school and the nobles' school at Bharatpur and the school at Dig, and suggested certain reforms which are under consideration by the State Council.

It is interesting to note from the recent Census Report that Bharatpur takes the premier place in Rajputana in the number of young children who are literate.

No case of infanticide was reported during the year.

One case of dakaiti occurred during the year, in which property worth Rs. 192-4-0 was plundered.

Crime.

Seven cases of murder and 32 of other heinous offences were committed and tried during the year. Sixty-nine persons were arrested, of whom 21 were convicted, 7 released, and 41 are still under trial. Two of the accused concerned in a murder case were sentenced to death.

The total actual income of the State during the State financial Sambat year 1958, which ended in September last, exclusive of the opening balance from last year, amounted to Rs. 30,55,580-4-0, while the expenditure under all heads was Rs. 29,77,886-4-8. The financial position is shown in the following table :—

	Estimate for Sambat 1959.	Actuals for Sambat 1958.	Decrease — or increase +
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Opening balance . . .	4,69,405	4,61,467 4 11	-7,937 11 1
Normal revenue . . .	29,32,700	28,89,003 1 0	-43,696 15 0
Abnormal „ . . .	66,375	1,66,577 3 0	+1,00,202 3 0
Total revenue . . .	29,99,075	30,55,580 4 0	+56,505 4 0
Total receipts . . .	34,68,480	35,17,047 8 11	+48,567 8 11
Normal expenditure . . .	24,76,428	21,59,257 9 8	-3,19,170 6 4
Abnormal „ . . .	6,42,529	8,18,628 11 0	+1,76,099 11 0
Total expenditure . . .	31,20,957	29,77,886 4 8	-1,43,070 11 4
Closing balance . . .	3,47,523	5,39,161 4 8	+1,91,638 4 8

The assets and liabilities are as below :—

ASSETS—

	Rs.
1. Government Promissory Notes for	16,81,500
2. Arrears of revenue and cesses	4,09,001
3. Arrears of Taccavi	47,162
4. Other debts	9,09,341
5. Articles in Toshakhana	8,10,138
Total	38,57,202

LIABILITIES Nil.

Administration. The administration of the State continued to be carried on by a Council under the general control of the Political Agent.

The vacancy caused by the death of Munshi Brij Lal in November 1901 was filled up in December 1902 by the appointment on probation for one year of Rao Sahib Munshi Damodar Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Ajmer.

The ex-Maharaja. The ex-Maharaja Ram Singh continues in surveillance at Sear, near Bharatpur.

Imperial Service Troops. Strong detachments of the Imperial Service Infantry and the Transport Corps were deputed for duty at the Delhi Coronation Durbar, where their behaviour and utility were much appreciated.

The services of Rai Sahib Ghamandi Lal, Superintendent of the Transport Corps, were also specially lent by the Durbar to the Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops, in connection with the general arrangements of the Imperial Service Camp at Delhi during the Coronation Durbar.

Colonel Mukand Singh, Commandant of the Infantry, retired on pension in August 1902, being replaced in command of the regiment by Colonel Girdhar Singh.

In May 1902 Lalla Girdhar Singh, Assistant Commandant of the Infantry, proceeded to England to represent the Bharatpur State on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar held in London.

Visits. During the year the State was visited among others by—

(1) His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and Lady Curzon in November 1902. Their Excellencies also visited Dig on their way to Muttra.

(2) His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener, whose visit coincided with that of the Viceroy.

(3) Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in February 1903.

Mayo College, Ajmer. Rao Raja Raghunath Singh, uncle of the infant Maharaja, still continues his studies at the Mayo College.

Imperial Cadet Corps. Raja Samandar Singh of Weir is still with the Cadet Corps.

Betrothal ceremony of Rao Raja Raghunath Singh of Bharatpur. Rao Raja Raghunath Singh, uncle of His Highness the infant Maharaja, was betrothed to Raj Kumari, the sister of His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, on the 2nd February 1903.

Delhi Coronation Durbar. Her Highness the Maji Sahiba, accompanied by her son His Highness the infant Maharaja, proceeded to Delhi in December 1902. The Maji Sahiba attended the Coronation Durbar as a spectator in a special enclosure reserved for zenana ladies.

Celebration of the solemnity of the Coronation of H. M. the King-Emperor of India. In honour of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King, Edward VII, the 9th August 1902 was observed as a general holiday throughout the State.

A Durbar was held by the Political Agent at the Palace on behalf of the infant Maharaja, who also attended, and a royal salute was fired; 60 prisoners were released from the jail, and 205 granted remission of 2 months' sentence. The poor were fed by the State, the city was illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks.

While the Coronation Durbar was being held at Delhi His Majesty's Coronation was being celebrated again at Bharatpur. The festivities began with a royal salute fired at sunrise on the 1st January 1903. The day was observed as a public holiday, and a vernacular translation of the Royal Proclamation was read by one of the Members of the State Council at a public meeting of State Sardars, officials and leading citizens held in the school premises at Bharatpur. Indian Celebration of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII on the 1st January 1903.

Twenty-seven prisoners were released, and the sentences of 156 prisoners were reduced. The city was illuminated.

With a view to encourage horse and cattle breeding, etc., the Durbar have started fairs to be held at Bharatpur and Dig and have proposed to call the fairs after my name.

These fairs are likely, I think, to become very useful and could be expanded to include industrial and artistic exhibits as well as other live stock, such as sheep and poultry and all sorts of farm and dairy produce.

Owing to the heavy demand for grass for the Delhi Coronation Durbar, no grass could be stored last year. But arrangements are being made to keep a good store of grass and fodder in reserve this year. All precautions are taken against fire, and the question of preventing unseasonable grazing is under consideration. Reserves of fodder for use in years of drought.

The new settlement by Mr. O'Dwyer is working very fairly well. Difficulties are however experienced in regard to the water-rate, this tax, now fixed as part of the assessment, falling with apparently undue severity on some villages and with unequal incidence. The question is engaging the attention of the Council. The variety of tenures also leads to a good many revenue appeals of a confusing nature. Forest rights generally have not been reserved to the Durbar under this settlement, but it is very desirable as Mr. O'Dwyer himself pointed out to obtain professional advice as to what should be done in the matter of forest conservation. As yet the State has no Forest Department, and much potential value in forests and grass lands is probably sacrificed. Settlement.

Much of the waste land existing at the time of the settlement has been taken up for cultivation.

The question of reducing the strength of the Ghurchara * Regiment was taken up during the year 1901-1902. Local State Forces.

* [Palace Body guard.]

It was decided to gradually bring down the number from 550 to 200 men. Up to date a reduction of 108 men has been effected in the Regiment, and the present strength of this Corps is 442, excluding 77 followers.

Karauli.

The rainfall at Karauli during the year was 30.41 inches against 22.47 inches last year. There was a heavy fall in July and the kharif crop was on the whole a bumper one. The winter rains, however, failed, and the rabi outturn is not expected to be as good as the kharif.

The general health of the people was good throughout the year. Some cases of cholera occurred in one or two villages, but the disease soon disappeared. Health.

The daily average attendance at the Maharaja's School at Karauli, during the year, was 207 boys, of whom 29 read English. Education.

No case of infanticide was reported during the year.

Only one case of dakaiti took place in which Rs. 347-4-3 in cash and some clothes were plundered. Eight cases of heinous crime were reported, all of which were tried. Seven persons were arrested, of whom six were convicted and one released. Crime.

From a return received from the Durbar, it appears that the total income from all sources during the Sambat year 1958 (June 1901—May 1902) amounted to Rs. 5,82,451-1-0, while the expenditure under all heads was Rs. 5,81,108-7-3, leaving only a nominal closing balance of Rs. 1,342-10-6. Owing to there being no savings and to the expenses of the Delhi Coronation Durbar, the State was unable to pay off the first half-yearly instalment of Rs. 40,000 due in Sambat 1959 (June 1902—May 1903) to Seth Mool Chand Nemi Chand on account of the State debt until the middle of April 1903. Finances.

- The State is now in debt to the extent of about Rs. 3½ lakhs.
- State Council.** Chaudhri Nirpat Singh, one of the Members of Council, died in November last. The vacancy was not filled up till the close of the year, when Kanwar Dhian Pal Singh, a nephew of Thakur Umrao Singh, a Member of the Jaipur Council, was appointed.
- Delhi Coronation Durbar.** His Highness the Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.
- Reserves of fodder for use in years of drought.** This subject was brought to the notice of the Durbar, who report that arrangements necessary for the preservation of fodder against wanton waste by fire or unrestricted grazing, are already in force in the State.
- Celebration of the solemnity of the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India.** The day fixed for the celebration in England of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, viz., the 9th of August 1902, was observed in the State with due solemnity. A Durbar was held in the morning by His Highness the Maharaja at the Palace, and a royal salute was fired. The day was observed as a general holiday, and some prisoners were released from the jail.
- Celebration in India of the solemnity of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII.** A vernacular translation of the Royal Proclamation was read by an officer of suitable rank at Karauli on the 1st January 1903, the Maharaja being away at Delhi.
- A royal salute was fired, the City and Courts were illuminated with fireworks in the Palace compound, the poor were fed, the day was observed as a general holiday, and some prisoners were released.

Dholpur.

- Season.** The rainfall during the year was 23.26 inches, comparing favourably with 22.91 inches last year. The kharif crop was a good one. Winter rains failed and the gram crop suffered accordingly, but the other crops were good and the outturn should be generally the same.
- Health.** The general health of the people was good throughout the year.
- Crime.** No case of infanticide was reported. Six cases of murder and one other heinous offence were reported. Of the former, 4 cases were brought to trial, 9 persons being convicted, of whom 3 were sentenced to death.
- Two cases of dakaiti occurred during the year, in which property valued at Rs. 1,208 was plundered.
- Mayo College.** His Highness the Maharaj Rana spent one term at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where 4 other boys of good Dholpur families are still receiving education. The Maharaj Rana subsequently joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in July 1902.
- Delhi Coronation Durbar.** His Highness the Maharaj Rana attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar as an Imperial Cadet, while his younger brother the Raja Sahib acted as Page to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the Investiture.
- Finances.** The financial position of the State has much improved. The year began with a balance in hand of Rs. 1,70,816-14-3, a State debt of Rs. 4,08,333-5-4 including interest, a large amount of arrears of pay due to establishment which, with other past liabilities, amounted to Rs. 44,387-15-0. It closed with all payments made to date, with a balance in hand of over 4 lakhs, and the State debt reduced by half. The greater portion of this debt, if not all, will be paid during April 1903. The total income of the State from all sources, including the opening balance of Rs. 1,70,816-14-3, amounted to Rs. 14,63,080-4-5, while the expenditure under all heads was Rs. 10,35,580-0-0, leaving a balance in hand at the end of the year of Rs. 4,27,500-3-8.
- Administration.** The administration of the State was conducted by a Superintendent, Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, assisted by selected officials, under the general direction of the Political Agent.
- The Judicial and Accounts Departments are in charge of Sardar Bahadur Bhagat Singh, an official of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, lent to the State.
- Revenue and customs are under Sardar Umrao Singh.
- Kuar Hem Singh is in charge of the Military Department and the Karkhanas.
- Khan Bahadur Abdul Salam is the Nazim. Mr. A. N. Thorpe is the State Engineer.
- Irrigation.** The State gladly availed itself of the services of Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, Protective Irrigation Works in Rajputana,

in the matter of irrigation. This officer made a tour through the State and was shown various localities for proposed tanks.

A new building for the jail is under construction. It will accommodate Jail nearly double the average number of Dholpur prisoners. The average number of prisoners in the jail during the year was 128, of whom 9 are life-convicts.

In December 1902 Mr. E. H. Blakesley, I.C.S., was deputed to enquire Settlement and report whether a new revenue settlement was necessary. His report was received in April 1903, and it has been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

The control of forests in the State has been placed under a Committee consisting of the Revenue officer, the State Engineer, and a Forest officer, with the Tahsildars as Deputy Forest officers and 45 subordinates as Rangers.

While the number of men in the Irregular Regiments has been reduced, Military opportunity has been taken to improve the condition and discipline of the Regular Infantry and Cavalry.

Economy and improvement have been effected on the Civil side: the most Civil important being the reorganisation, grading, and distribution of Patwaris.

The Debt Committee formed under the presidentship of the Superintendent of the State, to wind up the private and personal affairs of the late Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh, had an engrossing and difficult task. A separate report has been submitted on the subject. The net result of the proceedings of the Debt Committee was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
(1) 143½ claims aggregating	21,47,268	15	8	were settled for	10,37,577	2	9
(2) 8½ " " "	24,23,494	9	2	were adjusted for	21,53,191	1	8
(3) 20 " " "	5,01,980	11	2	were struck off the list.			
(4) 5 " " "	6,35,195	10	3	are still under investigation.			

57,10,939 14 3

Liabilities (Nos. 2 and 4 plus interest Rs. 98,920) amount to 23,88,306 11 11

Gross assets 40,22,916 6 1

of which jewellery amounts to Rs. 38,18,969.

A grass famine has never occurred in this State and the question of storing large extra supplies of cut grass has never been taken up, there being considerable difficulty in getting the grass cut at the right season, viz., currently with the cutting of the kharif crops. At this time labour is greatly in demand and wages are high. During the past season some 12,000 maunds of grass were cut more than in previous years, but the difficulty of getting labour was found to be a very real one. The matter, however, of securing a reserve supply of fodder, though not so urgent in Dholpur as in some places, has not been lost sight of.

In honour of the Coronation of His Majesty the King Edward VII, the 9th August 1902 was observed as a public holiday. A royal salute was fired and a review of State troops was held.

A vernacular translation of the Royal Proclamation was read at the Capital and the various Tahsils. A royal salute was fired at Dholpur. The State buildings both at Dholpur and the Tahsils were illuminated. The school children and the poor were fed, and the 2nd to 8th January 1903 were observed as public holidays.

W. C. R. STRATTON, Major,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

(5)

HARAOI AND TONK ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1238, dated Deoli, the 9th May 1903.

From—Major C. H. PRITCHARD, Political Agent, Haraoi and Tonk,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit Annual Administration Report of the Haraoi and Tonk Agency for the year 1902-1903.

Deoli.**Rainfall and Crops.**

2. The total rainfall at Deoli during the year was 17·66. The fall was late and six inches below the average, but was well distributed.

The kharif crop was 16 annas, but the rabi was not more than 12 annas in the rupee.

Court of Vakils.

3. There were 5 cases pending on the 31st March 1902, while 19 were instituted during the year under report, making a total of 24. Of these, 14 were disposed of, leaving 10 cases for adjudication at the close of the year. Cases appealed against numbered 7 including 4 pending from the previous year. The decisions of the Lower Court were upheld in four cases, revised in two and the orders of the Higher Court are awaited in one.

The Mina Kherar.

4. The villages included in the Mina Kherar tract gave no trouble during the year. No serious offences were reported from these villages. There were a few cases of theft, but they were mostly of a petty nature.

Bundi.**Rainfall and Crops.**

5. The rainfall during the year under report was 18 inches 6 cents. The fall was about 3 inches below the average, but it being well distributed the outturn of the kharif crop was good. Owing to insufficient rainfall the total area brought under rabi cultivation was below the average, and the standing crops were to some extent damaged by rats. The outturn of rabi crop was not more than 12 annas in the rupee.

Justice.

6. The number of cases for disposal in the Criminal Courts was 1,286, of which 956 cases were decided during the year. The civil cases for disposal numbered 543, of which 335 were decided and 208 remained pending at the close of the year.

7. The number of dakaitis reported from the Bundi State during the year was 26. It has steadily increased year by year since 1898. A large number of dakaitis are reported as concerned in the 26 dakaitis of 1902-1903, but very few arrests are reported to have been made. The attention of the Durbar has been drawn to the apparent inefficiency of the police and magistracy, with a view to securing better results towards the suppression of the crime of dakaiti in the State.

8. The Durbar gave its consent to the introduction into the State of the process of identification of criminals by means of finger-tip impression, and deputed two officials to be trained at the Central Bureau at Mount Abu.

Education.

9. The number of boys in the Bundi school is 122, of whom 41 study English.

Finance.

10. The revenue realised for the Sambat year 1959 (1901-1902) is reported to be Rs. 6,13,490, which shows a decrease of Rs. 37,935 as compared with the revenue of the preceding year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,10,290. The excess expenditure was met by raising a loan of Rs. 2,19,063 from private firms. The balance in the State treasury at the close of the Sambat year 1958 (1901-1902) is reported to be Rs. 35,884.

11. The original loan of Rs. 3,00,000 raised by the State from the Government of India for famine purposes has been reduced to Rs. 1,66,960, as the Government of India have sanctioned the refund to the Durbar of the sum of Rs. 1,33,040 expended by the Durbar on account of earthwork, etc., carried out on the section of the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway lying within Bundi territory.

12. The financial situation of the State, as disclosed by the above details, would not appear to be very satisfactory. But the figures are for 1901-1902 and not for 1902-1903. During the year under report His Highness the Maharao Raja has received about 2½ lakhs as dowry with his Rewah bride, and this sum, if credited to the State Exchequer, should improve the financial outlook.

13. His Highness the Maharao Raja proceeded to Delhi in December 1902 and attended the Imperial Durbar held there on the 1st January 1903.

14. In January 1903 His Highness the Maharao Raja married at Sutna the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah.

15. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Bundi from the 9th to the 12th November 1902. This is the first visit paid by any Viceroy to the Bundi State.

16. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner paid a visit to Bundi of two weeks' duration in April 1902.

17. Bohra Meghban, Member of the State Council, resigned the State service during the year.

18. The Durbar has expressed its willingness to accept Postal Unity with the Imperial Government, and the details of the scheme are now under consideration.

19. The Durbar has adopted the rules approved by the Local Government for the regulation of opium traffic and production in the State.

Tonk.

20. The rainfall was fitful and not well distributed, generally speaking, in all the parganas of the State. But in all the parganas the kharif was a satisfactory crop, and the rabi in the Sironj pargana is a bumper crop, and in other parganas is not less than 10 to 12 annas. The supply of grazing and fodder has been ample throughout the State.

21. There were 238 civil cases pending at the close of 1901-1902, and during 1902-1903, 991 cases were instituted. Out of the total number of 1,229 cases, 1,062 were decided during the year, leaving 167 pending; 88 civil appeals were decided out of a total of 109 cases, and 21 remained pending.

Out of 562 criminal cases, 538 were decided during the year and 24 cases remained pending.

Eighty-seven criminal appeals were decided out of a total of 107 cases and 20 remained pending.

22. The number of schools in the State remained the same as last year, 15, viz., 10 for boys and 5 for girls. The number of pupils in the schools was 1,032 as compared to 945 in the preceding year.

23. The financial position of the State continued to be unsatisfactory during the year under report. Special reports and recommendations on the subject were submitted to the Local Government by the Political Agent in February 1903.

24. His Highness the Nawab was present at Deoli during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy at Deoli from the 12th to 14th November 1902.

25. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 1st January 1903.

26. The Durbar adopted during the year the system of identification of criminals by finger-tip impressions.

27. Rules for the regulation of opium traffic and production in the State were under the consideration of the Durbar during the year under report.

28. Plague broke out in Nimbahera town and in one or two villages of the nimbahera pargana in February 1903. Nimbahera town and Baroli village have been evacuated by the inhabitants, and prompt and suitable measures have been taken to stamp out the disease, which, however, still clings to the town of Nimbahera and to the village Baroli.

Rules for dealing with the outbreak of plague in towns and villages and for the registration and report of deaths have been promulgated throughout the State.

Shahpura.

29. The total rainfall was 15 inches 45 cents, being about 10 inches below the average. Rainfall and crops.

The outturn of both the kharif and rabi crops was about 12 annas in the rupee. Fodder and grazing were plentiful.

31. There were 144 criminal cases pending at the close of the year 1901-1902. During 1902-1903, 684 were instituted. Out of the total 828, the number of cases decided during the year was 739, leaving 89 pending.

Civil cases pending at the close of 1901-1902 were 145, and during 1902-1903, 527 new cases were instituted.

The number of cases decided during the year was 503, leaving 169 pending.

Education.

32. The number of students in the Raj School and City Branch School at Shahpura was in all 258 and there were 20 girl students in the girls' schools.

Finance.

33. The total receipts from all sources for Sambat 1959 which closed in July 1902, amounted to Rs. 2,52,141-10-3, while the expenditure during the year is reported to be Rs. 2,22,631-4-6.

The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 4,08,091-3-9, which is not all in cash, but it includes the value of grain, etc., stored.

The above figures are nearly a year old, but in view of the satisfactory harvest during 1902-1903 it may be concluded that the financial condition of the Chiefship is sound and satisfactory.

General.

34. The Raja Dhiraj attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 1st January 1903.

35. He was gazetted a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1903, and was invested with the Insignia of the Order by His Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi on the 3rd January 1903.

36. He was present at Deoli from the 12th to the 14th November 1902 during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to that Cantonment.

37. On the 17th April 1903, Kanwar Sardar Singh, the second son of the Raja Dhiraj, was married to the daughter of Raja Govardhan Singh, Talukdar of Bijwa in Oudh.

38. Rules for the regulation of opium traffic and production in the Chiefship approved by the Local Government were introduced in the Chiefship from the 15th November 1902.

39. During the year under report, a local Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha for the Phulia pargana of the Chiefship was established.

40. The system of identification of prisoners by finger-tip impressions was introduced in the Chiefship during the year.

41. Colonel Sir S. Jacob, accompanied by Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith, visited Shahpura in the month of February 1903, in connection with irrigation reconnaissance.

The surveys and estimates of three * very promising projects are in course of completion, and it is hoped that funds may be available to execute one of the projects during the cold weather of 1903.

* Samjpara, Bhimpura, and Dhikola.

Fodder reserves.

42. The Chiefship has reported that a small establishment has been appointed to prevent wilful firing grass in forest reserves and to check promiscuous and unseasonable grazing, and to secure the improvement of the quality of fodder as far as practicable.

C. H. PRITCHARD, Major,
Political Agent, Haroti and Tonk.

(6)

ALWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 316-C., dated Mount Abu, the 1st June 1903.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. F. FAGAN, Political Agent, Alwar,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Alwar Agency for the year 1902-1903.

The Maharaja.

His Highness Maharaja Jai Singh, accompanied by his guardian Captain Ricketts, proceeded to Mount Abu on the 9th May 1902, returning to Alwar on July 2nd, in time to be present at his birthday celebrations on July 4th, when he held a Durbar. He subsequently visited Bombay, accompanied by the Political Agent.

Early in December he proceeded to Delhi with his guardian and the polo team to practise polo in anticipation of the tournament for the Open Challenge Cup presented by His Excellency the Viceroy which he had the satisfaction of winning.

After his return from Delhi His Highness accompanied me on my annual inspection tour in the State and was present at the hearing of the very large number of cases and questions which came up during that time before Munshi Balmokand Das and myself. In addition to the work already mentioned His Highness continued to dispose of the work of the Bakshigari and other Departments placed under his control.

Towards the end of February plague broke out in the northern portion of the Alwar State. The Maharaja accompanied the Agency Surgeon and myself to the infected area and used his personal influence to such good purpose that several thousands of them were induced to submit to inoculation.

The Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated in the State with great rejoicings on the 9th August 1902. Notable events.

A salute of 101 guns was fired from the Alwar Fort. Prayers were read in all the temples and mosques; grain was distributed to 12,000 poor and needy in the city, 15 prisoners were released and portions of the sentences of a similar number of long-term prisoners were remitted.

A Durbar was held at the Agency in the afternoon. The illumination of the whole city and a State Banquet in the evening followed by a pyrotechnic display concluded the day's programme. To commemorate the occasion the rates of good conduct pay to non-commissioned officers and men of the Imperial Service Troops were raised and the conditions as to their award, forfeiture and restoration assimilated to those in force in the British Indian Army. The status of the Imperial Service officers was also raised by the grant to them of seats in Durbar.

His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by the Political Agent, the Delhi Durbar guardian, the Agency Surgeon, the Members of Council, the principal Sardars and officials, left Alwar for Delhi on the 20th December to attend the Coronation Durbar where His Highness was present at all the ceremonies and functions which took place.

At Alwar a translation of the Proclamation of His Majesty the King-Emperor was read out to the people on the 1st January by the Agency Mir Munshi who was specially sent from the Delhi Camp for the purpose.

The programme of festivities carried out on the 9th August was repeated on the 1st January at Alwar. Diwan Bahadur Munshi Balmokand Dass, Rao Bahadur, was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January, and was invested by His Excellency the Viceroy in the Amm Khas at Delhi on the 3rd idem.

A Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the second class was awarded to Thakur Durjan Singh, Member of Council, Alwar, for good work done at Khutela in March 1902, in connection with the outbreak of plague at that place.

A number of exhibits were sent to the Art Exhibition, Delhi, and several prizes were awarded.

A party of 250 Imperial Service Lancers and 340 Infantry took part in the Delhi Manœuvres and were highly reported on by the officers under whom they served.

Plague again appeared this year in the State, having been imported from Rewari, a town in the Gurgaon district where it raged during the entire cold weather.

The Postal Unity system was introduced in the State on 1st July 1902.

The Rambila horse and cattle fair was held from 7th to 12th October. Fairs. Three hundred and thirty-three horses, mules and ponies and 1,406 cattle were exhibited. Of these 57 horses and 416 cattle changed hands.

The organization and administration of the Municipalities in the State has been taken in hand and rules framed which have come into force with effect from the 1st March.

The octroi tax which was formerly farmed out is now collected departmentally, and a bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of three gentlemen invested with 3rd class magisterial powers, has been established to try cases under municipal bye-laws.

The Kanungo and Patwari system has been thoroughly reorganized, and rules relating to appointments, duties, etc., of incumbents and instructions for their guidance framed and introduced.

Rainfall. The rainfall registered at the Capital for the calendar year 1902 was 18·00 inches as against 19·18 inches in 1901. For the official year 1902-1903, 18·08 inches were recorded against 15·54 inches in 1901-1902.

Season and crop. Owing to the scanty rainfall in September a comparatively small area—265,320 bighas, was brought under cultivation as compared with 475,705 bighas in the preceding year. The outturn on the whole was not satisfactory.

The area brought under cultivation was 1,164,542 bighas as against 1,322,550 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 158,008 bighas. The rainfall, although somewhat deficient, was nevertheless timely, and generally distributed, for which reasons an average harvest was reaped.

Takavi. A sum of Rs. 1,13,995 was advanced to agriculturists for improving their means of irrigation and purchasing plough cattle and seed grain.

Forest. Mr. G. O. Coombs from the United Provinces Subordinate Forest Department was appointed Forest Officer on the 30th September 1902 and has since been employed in reorganizing the Forest Department. The area of Runds (grass preserves) in the State is calculated to be 367 square miles. In ordinary years the grass has never hitherto been wholly cut owing to the difficulty of obtaining labour, but a certain quantity in excess of the requirements has always been stacked against famine. The amount at present stacked for emergencies amounts approximately to 50,000 maunds.

Education. The total number of schools remained the same as in the preceding year, namely, 89 boys' schools and 10 girls' schools.

Five out of the seven students sent up passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University.

Criminal. During the year under review there were 1 case of dakaiti and 14 of murder against 4 and 7 respectively in the preceding year.

The number of criminal cases investigated, including those pending at the close of the previous year, was 1,681 against 2,144 in 1901, involving 3,481 persons against 4,242 in 1901, of whom 1,514 were discharged or acquitted, 1,839 convicted and 119 remained under trial at the close of the year.

There were no cases of infanticide or mail robbery during the year under report.

Civil. The total number of civil suits disposed of during the year under report was 4,478 against 5,847 in 1901.

Appeals from the decisions of the Tahsildars, Civil Courts and Appellate Court, including those pending from last year, numbered 838, of which 785 were disposed of, 53 remaining pending at the close of the year.

Two cases involving three persons were tried by the Political Agent during the year under report.

Railway Criminal. The report submitted by Lieut. A. ff. Garrett, R.E., State Engineer, has been forwarded separately.

Public Works Department. The following abstract shows the financial position of the State :—

	1901-1902.		1902-1903.
	Estimate.	Actual.	Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	27,08,000	30,79,092	31,29,200
Expenditure	30,39,800	31,32,316	30,79,900
Total	—3,31,800	—53,224	+49,300
Balance at the commencement of the year	62,80,004	62,80,004	62,26,780
Total	59,48,204	62,26,780	62,76,080

Note.—The cash balance includes Rs. 52,55,800 in Government securities.

NIMRANA.

The Raja continued to exercise the powers vested in him in October 1896, and the estate is in a satisfactory condition.

C. G. F. FAGAN, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent, Alwar.

(7)

KOTAH AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 852-G., dated Kotah, the 7th May 1903.

From—Captain A. D. BANNERMAN, Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotah Agency for the year 1902-1903.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Curzon, visited Kotah Notable events. in November 1902. Their Excellencies arrived at Baran station on the 6th November 1902, and from there drove to Kotah, a distance of 45 miles. Their Excellencies left Kotah for Bundi on the 10th November 1902.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner was in the Kotah State on a shooting expedition from the 22nd April to the 3rd of May 1902.

In June His Highness proceeded to Bhuj to attend the marriage of his sister-in-law. He returned to Kotah on the 14th July 1902.

His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903 in honour of the accession of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

In connection with the Coronation celebrations a Durbar was held at Kotah on the 1st January 1903, at which the Royal Proclamation of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor was read. At the conclusion of the reading of the Proclamation a salute of 101 guns was fired. The day was observed as a public holiday throughout the State. All offices were closed; the poor were fed; sweetmeats were distributed to the school children, displays of fireworks were given at the district head-quarters, a number of prisoners were released, and outstanding arrears of revenue for the years previous to and for the famine year 1899-1900 were remitted.

The title of Rao Sahib was conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy on Babu Brij Lal Chowdhry, Vice-President of the Kotah Municipality.

The revenue and expenditure for 1901-1902 (Sambat 1958) and estimate Finance. for 1902-1903 (Sambat 1959) are given below :—

	Estimate for Sambat 1958 (1st August 1901 to 31st July 1902).	Actual for Sambat 1958 (1st August 1901 to 31st July 1902).	Estimate for Sambat 1959 (1st August 1902 to 31st July 1903).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue.			
Ordinary Revenue	27,99,624	28,58,523	29,25,000
Extraordinary Revenue.			
Repayment of loans by jagirdars	5,000	139	...
Recoveries on account of grain advances made to cultivators	8,500	38,703	...
Loan contracted by the State . . . . .	...	1,41,665	...
TOTAL	28,13,124	30,39,030	29,25,000
Expenditure.			
Ordinary	25,04,226	24,99,778	25,71,436
Extraordinary, famine and liquidation debts, etc. . . . .	...	61,901	...
TOTAL	25,04,226	25,61,679	25,71,436

The loan shown as contracted by the State was required for payment of the tribute (Rs. 2,17,360) due on the 1st August 1902. The greater part (Rs. 1,25,000) of this loan was advanced by the Maharao from his private purse.

The increase in the ordinary receipts of Rs. 58,899 is chiefly due to the realization of outstanding arrears of land revenue. The increase in expenditure is due to extraordinary expenses connected with His Highness' visit to Delhi on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar, and to other unforeseen expenditure not provided for in the Budget.

Public Works
Department.
Courts.

The Public Works Department grant for 1902-1903 is Rs. 2,06,167. The State Engineer's detailed report for the year will be submitted separately as usual.

The number of cases pending, instituted, and disposed of in the Civil Court were, respectively, 200, 1,416, and 1,457 against 164, 1,538, and 1,502 last year.

The figures for the Appellate Court were 6,473 and 456 against 7,459 and 460.

Police.

There were 1,088 offences committed during the year against 1,768 in the previous year; 1377 persons were arrested, of whom 724 were convicted and punished; 1 died and 2 are under trial. Property to the value of Rs. 23,060 and 3,039 head of cattle were reported to have been stolen. Property worth Rs. 4,202 and 1,485 head of cattle were recovered. There were 11 cases of dakaity as against 4 last year. There was a considerable decrease in the number of cattle and other thefts, the figures being respectively 57 and 182 against 125 and 293. Two cases of poisoning for plunder were brought to notice during the year in which four persons were drugged, three of these died and one recovered. In one of the cases the offenders were arrested and punished, but in the other the culprit has not yet been apprehended. The number of cases of counterfeiting coin was 11 against 3 last year. There was a considerable decrease in other criminal cases, the figures being 741 against 1,193 last year.

Education.

The average daily attendance at the 86 schools in the State was 1,247 as compared with 1,202 last year.

Health.

The general health of the inhabitants was good throughout the year.

Rainfall and
crops.

The total rainfall during the year was 23 inches 92 cents as against 21 inches 79 cents last year. The kharif crops were above the average, and although the rabi crops suffered slightly from want of winter rain, the outturn has been good. Prices have fallen and show a steady downward tendency.

Famine orphans.

Out of the 104 orphans that were left in the poor-house at the close of the famine operations of 1899-1900, 26 still remain in the orphanage and are being maintained at the expense of the Provincial Charitable Relief Fund.

Jhalawar.

Notable events.

His Highness the Raj Rana paid a visit of about two months to Mussoorie at the beginning of the hot weather.

His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar and other ceremonials held at Delhi in December and January last.

In honour of the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor, a Durbar was held at Jhalapatan on the 1st of January 1903, at which the Royal Proclamation of the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor was read. After the reading of the Proclamation a salute of 101 guns was fired. The day was observed as a public holiday and all offices were closed; food and clothing were distributed to the poor; a number of prisoners were released; and displays of fireworks were given at the principal towns in the State.

Finance.

The following figures show the receipts and the expenditure for the Sambat year 1958 (1st August 1901 to 31st July 1902).

	Estimate for Sambat 1958 (August 1901 to July 1902).	Actual for Sambat 1958 (August 1901 to July 1902).
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	4,40,110	4,85,961
Expenditure	5,93,310	5,82,253

The increase under the head "Revenue" is due to the recovery of arrears of outstanding land revenue and the adjustment of several miscellaneous items.

Preliminary enquiries in connection with settlement operations are in progress under Babu Dip Chand, whose services have been lent by the Government of India for two years.

The number of students under tuition at the Jhalawar High School and the tahsil schools was 498 against 491 last year. A new Head Master and a second master with two additional teachers were appointed this year, and it is hoped that more satisfactory progress will be attained in future.

The general health of the inhabitants was good throughout the year. As usual the percentage of persons treated for malarial fevers was greater than for any other disease.

The total rainfall during the year was 28 inches 42 cents against 32 inches 84 cents last year. The kharif crops were above the average. The rabi crops suffered a little for want of winter rain, but the outturn has been good.

Prices have fallen and show a downward tendency.

The Public Works Department grant was Rs. 48,000 and the expenditure Rs. 36,180. Public Works Department.

The number of cases pending, instituted, and disposed of in the Civil Courts were respectively 47, 428, and 403 as against 70, 446, and 469 in the previous year. The figures for the Appellate Court were 11, 24, and 22.

Four hundred and fourteen offences were committed during the year against 446 last year, 377 persons were arrested of whom 267 were convicted and sentenced. There were 3 cases of dakaiti against 6 last year. In none of the cases have the offenders been arrested. Property to the value of Rs. 7,382 was stolen. The value of the property recovered was Rs. 3,304. The number of cases of house-breaking decreased from 77 to 62 and of thefts from 112 to 81. No cases of infanticide or of poisoning for plunder were reported during the year.

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Captain,*
Political Agent.

(8)

BIKANER AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 188-C., dated Camp Abu, the 26th May 1903.

From—Major C. F. MINORIN, D.S.O., Political Agent, Bikaner,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bikaner State for the year 1902-1903.

In May 1902, His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Abu, and while there, received an invitation to attend the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, in London. His Highness sailed from Bombay on 31st May, reaching London on 15th June 1902. While in England, His Highness was honoured by being made an Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and on the conclusion of the Coronation celebrations, sailed for India on the 15th August, arriving at Bikaner on 1st September. Notable Events.

On 7th September a son and heir was born to His Highness.

In October His Highness paid a short private visit to Simla.

From 24th to 26th November, their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon visited Bikaner.

His Excellency opened the Victoria Memorial Club on 25th November, and Her Excellency Lady Curzon laid the foundation stone of the proposed Lady Curzon Zenana Hospital.

On 15th December, His Highness, accompanied by the Political Agent and other officers and a large retinue, proceeded to Delhi to attend the Coronation Durbar there, returning to Bikaner on the 12th January 1903.

In December 1902, the Government of India accepted His Highness' offer of his Camel Corps for service in Somaliland, and 216 officers and men of the Corps proceeded to join that expedition.

From 28th January to 4th February 1903, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse visited Bikaner; and from 14th to 17th February 1903, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The minor Chief of Jamkhandi in the Bombay Presidency and His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Gondal also paid private visits to Bikaner in January and March, respectively.

On 23rd March 1903, the Maharaja proceeded on a tiger shooting trip to Hyderabad (Deccan) as the guest of His Highness the Nizam, and returned to Bikaner on the 20th April.

Administration. On the reversion to Government service, in October 1902, of Sahibzada Hamid-uz-Zafar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Diwan of the State, His Highness the Maharaja proposed to abolish the post of Diwan and to introduce a more direct and personal superintendence of the Administration by the Maharaja himself, with the help of his Council, the Members of which would retain charge of the various State Departments as Secretaries with certain specified powers. This scheme has since been tentatively approved.

Court of Wards. Forty nine estates were under management at the beginning of the year; one was taken in charge and one released during the year, leaving 49 under management at its close. Of these 3 belong to widows, 29 to minors and 17 are encumbered with debts. Of the minors two are being educated in the Mayo College at Ajmer and nine in the Walter Nobles' School, Bikaner.

The total receipts of all the estates during the year amounted to Rs. 1,00,098-11-3, while the total expenditure (including the sums paid in liquidation of debts) was Rs. 93,914-12-6.

Rainfall and crops. The average rainfall for the whole State during the year was 9 inches and 11 cents, against 4 inches and 93 cents in the previous year. The rainfall of the year, though more than in the previous year, was still deficient and below the normal, and the distribution being uneven and unseasonable, it was not of much use to the crops. Cultivation commenced in June throughout the State, with the exception of the Nohar and Mirzawala Tahsils, where, owing to the late rainfall, the sowing operations were delayed till July and August. The total area brought under kharif cultivation during the year was 1,224,289 bighas; but for want of timely rains, only 405,618 bighas yielded an average outturn. The outturn of the rabi crops has been poor for want of winter rains. No rabi crops could be sown this year in the valley of the Ghaggar for want of water. Takavi advances to the extent of Rs. 18,011 were made by the Durbar. The prices of grain throughout the year were lower than in the preceding year.

Grass and fodder. Owing to the rainfall having been unseasonable and not fairly distributed, the produce of grass and fodder was not more than sufficient for the requirements of the year. A report regarding fodder preserves and the storing of surplus fodder is submitted separately. Since the last famine, the people are fully alive to the necessity for collecting and storing surplus grass.

Finance. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 10,83,800-5-3. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 23,06,022-2-7 and the expenditure to Rs. 26,96,117-10-1. The closing balance is Rs. 6,93,704-13-9, of which Rs. 10,000 are in Government Promissory notes.

Customs. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 6,71,716-15-0 against Rs. 8,23,006-4-0 in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the failure of rabi crops especially of "Taramira," () which is exported in large quantities. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 54,603-8-9 against Rs. 54,982-10-9 in the year 1902.

Land Revenue. The total demand for 1902-1903, including arrears of the previous years, amounted to Rs. 16,84,069-14-0. Of this Rs. 8,46,287-12-3 were collected up to the 31st March. The demand under irrigation, alkali, excise, limestone, and saltpetre was Rs. 58,435-12-9, of which Rs. 50,182-2-0 were recovered.

His Highness the Maharaja has remitted during the year a sum of Rs. 1,76,615 in the land revenue arrears in commemoration of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

Irrigation. No supply of water was received from the Western Jamna Canal this year to allow of any area being brought under cultivation.

Two villages, Pakki and Kotha, in the northern portion of the Mirzawala Tahsil, received a small quantity of the surplus water of the Sirhind Canal,

and 368 bighas were brought under kharif cultivation, whilst no water at all was received at the time of the rabi cultivation. The greater part of the Hanumangarh and Tibi tahsils is irrigated by the Ghaggar Canals, but the supply received during the year was small and only 11,730 bighas were taken up for the kharif and rabi crops. The floods in the old river bed of the Ghaggar proved unsatisfactory for rabi cultivation.

The total number of cases for disposal was 6,773 (Civil 4,991, Criminal Judicial 1,782) of which 6,146 were decided during the year, leaving 627 pending at its close.

Four dakaitis were committed during the year against six in the preceding Crime and year; nine dakaitis were arrested, of whom six were convicted, one was released Police. and two are under trial. Property worth Rs. 2,008-8-0 was plundered, of which property to the value of Rs. 266-8-0 was subsequently recovered. Forty-three prisoners were released on 1st January 1903, on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. Eighty-seven prisoners had already been released on 1st October 1902, in honour of the birth of His Highness' son and heir.

The work of the control and supervision of the criminal tribes was Criminal Tribes. carried on satisfactorily by Munshi Abdus Samad Khan, Superintendent General of Police, who is also the Motamid in charge of the criminal tribes.

The general health of the people has been good during the year. No Health. epidemic diseases were prevalent.

The total outlay on the Public Works Department of the State during the Public Works. year amounted to Rs. 2,31,074. Besides this Rs. 68,789 were expended from public subscriptions in constructing the Victoria Memorial Club at Bikaner, and the Lady Doctor's house in connection with the proposed Lady Curzon Zenana Hospital.

A sum of Rs. 1,76,002 was also expended on (1) an irrigation scheme at the Palana Colliery, (2) the steam and electric pumps on the principal wells at Bikaner, (3) on the electric lighting of the Palace and other buildings at Bikaner and Gajner. As regards the Palana Colliery, where there appears to be a large supply of water 100 feet below the coal bed, or 250 feet below the surface, a steam pump is being fitted in an old shaft with the intention of pumping up the water for irrigation purposes. Pumping should commence during the next year.

The railway from Suratgarh to Bhatinda was opened on 19th September, Railway. and the traffic throughout the year was fair. The State now has 245.35 miles of open railway. The capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,33,513 and the total capital invested up to the end of the year on the Bikaner Railway is Rs. 52,67,339. The gross earnings during the year were Rs. 4,32,796 and the working expenditure came to Rs. 2,20,025, giving a net profit of Rs. 2,12,771 for the year.

The Palana Colliery continues in charge of Mr. W. Home, Manager, Jodh- Coal. pur-Bikaner Railway. The output during the year was 16,503 tons.

The capital expended during the year was Rs. 16,180, which brings the total capital cost of the colliery up to the end of the year to Rs. 96,367.

The total earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 61,682 and the working expenses to Rs. 27,252, giving a net profit of Rs. 34,430 for the year. The average number of labourers employed daily at the colliery was 180 during the year.

There are three schools (including one girls' school) in Bikaner City and Education. 12 in the districts. The total number of pupils on the rolls of the schools at the Capital was 556 boys and 150 girls, and in the district schools 1,219 boys. In addition there is a separate school for nobles, attended by 59 lads. The total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 22,898.

The strength of the State troops was 476 against 494 in the previous year, State Troops. while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 77,521-5-9.

The strength of the Camel Corps was 495 against 481 in the previous Imperial Service year. The regiment took part in the military manœuvres on the occasion of Troops. the Delhi Coronation Durbar. As mentioned, a detachment of 216 of the regiment are now on active service in the Somaliland expedition.

C. F. MINCHIN, *Major,*

Political Agent.

SECTION III.

MAYO COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

REVIEW BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
IN RAJPUTANA.

No. $\frac{2312}{47}$, dated Abu, the 8th June 1903.

READ—

Letter No. $\frac{307}{12}$, dated the 23rd May 1903, from the Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmer, regarding the administration of the College during the year 1902-1903, and submitting a report on the Annual Examination of the College held on the 20th April 1903 and following days.

Resolution.—During the year under review seven boys were admitted into the College, and nine left. One of the latter was the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, who was admitted to the Imperial Cadet Corps. The total number of students borne on the College rolls at the end of the year (namely the 31st March 1903) was 49 against 51 in 1901-1902. As in that year, the Bundi, Jhalawar, and Karauli States had no representative. Kishangarh, formerly unrepresented, sent one boy. But not a single boy belonged to Mewar. The only States which sent new recruits in 1902-1903 were Jaipur, Kishangarh, and Tonk. The Principal anticipates several new pupils during the current year. But a regular supply can only be obtained if each Political Officer will devote his personal influence to securing it. Special weight attaches to Mr. Waddington's remarks regarding the importance of enlisting recruits of a suitable age, and, if possible, lads who have received some elementary training at a nobles' school or elsewhere. Every officer should endeavour to ensure the punctual return of the pupils when each term begins, and to prevent their removal between the regular vacations. No Political Officer should allow a State to which he is attached to remain unrepresented. The nobles' schools should be visited at least twice a year.

2. The annual examination was conducted by Mr. Waddington himself with the assistance of Mr. Harris, Head Master of the Ajmer Government College, and of Munshi Bhairon Narain, late Deputy Inspector of Schools in the Ajmer district. The results appear to have been satisfactory on the whole. But whatever the efforts of the College staff, it is impossible to obtain a high standard of work unless Political Officers make it their business to secure punctuality of return and regularity of attendance. The curriculum is in a transition state which doubtless affected the examination results.

3. It is hoped that the new water-supply will be carried during the current year from the Foy Sagar Reservoir to the College grounds.

4. The receipts of the College Fund for the year 1902-1903 amounted to Rs. 45,514-2-10, the expenditure being Rs. 46,025-7-1. The balance at the credit of the Fund was thus reduced from Rs. 10,488-7-11 on the 31st March 1902, to Rs. 9,977-3-8 on the 31st March 1903, exclusive, however, of contributions aggregating Rs. 2,697-1-0 outstanding from certain States at the close of the year. It is hoped that these have since been paid up in full.

5. The year was specially marked by the retirement of Colonel Loch from the post of Principal, which he had occupied for 24 years, and the succession, after a brief interregnum, of Mr. C. W. Waddington, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, who took over charge on the 3rd March 1903. His Excellency the Viceroy visited the College in November 1902.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, *Cap'tain*,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

No. 227, dated the 23rd May 1903.

From—C. W. WADDINGTON, Esq., M.A., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, the Annual Report of the working of the Mayo College.

2. *Changes in the staff.*—Colonel W. Loch, who had been Principal since 19th October 1878, retired after 24 years' service in the College on the 1st January 1903. Mr. H. Sherring, the Head Master, officiated as Principal from that date to the 3rd March 1903, when I took charge of the appointment.

From the teaching staff Pandit Gouri Shanker, 3rd English Teacher, retired owing to illness in October 1902. Munshi Gopi Nath, 2nd Urdu teacher, was appointed to fill his place, the post of 2nd Urdu Teacher being temporarily filled by L. Rikhi Kesh, the Motamid of the Bikaner Boarding House.

3. The number of boys on the College roll at the end of last year was 51. During the year nine boys left and seven joined the College, leaving the total 49 at the end of this year.

The following boys were withdrawn :—

1. Kanwar Bhagwant Singh of Bogera, Bikaner.
2. Kanwar Gobind Singh of Bogera, Bikaner.
3. His Highness Maharaj Rana Ram Singh of Dholpur.
4. Thakur Jog Singh of Bijapur, Marwar.
5. Rao Ranjit Singh of Asind, Mewar.
6. Kanwar Mangal Singh of Bala, Marwar.
7. Thakur Partap Singh of Awa, Marwar.
8. Thakur Sajan Singh of Kheosar, Marwar.
9. Kanwar Sangram Singh of Kuraria, Kotah.

The following boys were admitted :—

1. Bhanwar Gordhan Singh of Kanota, Jaipur, joined 1st August 1902, age 17 years.
2. Bhanwar Sardar Singh of Kanota, Jaipur, joined 1st August 1902, age 15 years.
3. Kanwar Tej Singh of Kama, Jaipur, joined 8th September 1902, age 15 years.
4. Kanwar Phul Singh of Kama, Jaipur, joined 17th September 1902, age 19 years.
5. Thakur Gobind Singh of Bhadun, Kishangarh, joined 24th November 1902, age 13 years.
6. Sahibzada Mahmud Ali Khan of Sambal, Tonk, joined 23rd February 1903, age 14 years.
7. Sahibzada Mohammad Amir Khan of Shoh, Tonk, joined 5th March 1903, age 11 years.

4. The distribution of the College roll is now as follows :—

Ajmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Alwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Banswara	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bharatpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bikaner	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Dholpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Dungarpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Gwalior	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Jaipur	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Jaisalmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Kishangarh	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Kotah	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Marwar	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Partabgarh	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Sirohi	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Tonk	.	.	.	.	.	.	4

5. The following States in Rajputana are now unrepresented at the College :—Bundi, Jhalawar, Karauli, Mewar.

6. The question of recruits is an important one. I am not yet able to say definitely what number may be expected to join at or near the beginning of next term, but I hope for a considerable increase. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner has entered the names of four boys upon the College roll, who will commence residence on July 1st. Application has been received for the admission of the young Maharaja of Panna with two companions, and for the younger son of His Highness the Maharaja of Oooch Behar. His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur has intimated that some boys from Mewar will join next term, and recruits are expected from the Ajmer district, and from Jaipur, Kotah and other States.

7. The daily average number of the College roll has been 51 against 50·88 last year, the daily average number present 43·65 against 42·44, and the daily average number sick 52 against 69.

8. A comparative statement of income and expenditure for the years 1902-1903 and 1903-1904 is annexed. The following is a condensed statement of the College Fund for the year under report :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance in the Ajmer Treasury on 31st March 1902	10,488	7	11
Receipts during the year	45,514	2	10
	<hr/>		
Total	56,002	10	9
Expenditure during the year	46,025	7	1
	<hr/>		
Balance in the Ajmer Treasury on 31st March 1903	9,977	3	8

The excess of expenditure over receipts is due to the fact that certain States had not paid their annual contributions, amounting to Rs. 2,697-4-0. These are due from the Udaipur, Tonk, and Jaipur States. The statement does not include the sum expended from Imperial Funds on the upkeep of buildings and roads, which amounts to Rs. 2,638-1-8 for the year, nor the cost of contributory works defrayed by the States, amounting to Rs. 4,749-12-2. The cost of the maintenance of the 10 Boarding Houses, including salaries of Motamids and servants (excluding contributory works), amounts approximately to Rs. 16,575 for the year.

9. The water-supply of the College, which has been a matter of anxiety for some years, will shortly, I hope, be adequately provided for. The cost of the pipes, exclusive of house-connections and meters, is now estimated at Rs. 9,000, while the reserve balance available on 31st March is (Rs. 9,977-3-8 + Rs. 2,697-4-0 to be recovered) Rs. 12,674-7-8, so that the whole of the work can probably be carried out with College Funds without having recourse to a loan.

10. Other improvements, which I hope to see carried out as soon as funds are available, may be mentioned here (1) a new cricket ground in the centre of the College Park, where a turf pitch could be made with the proposed new water-supply, (2) To this should be added a convenient cricket pavilion and some good tennis courts, (3) Equipment of swords and belts for a mounted cadet corps and a drill ground, (4) Repair of the racquet court, which is now unfit for play, (5) Formation of small libraries in the Boarding Houses, with a few pictures and in-door games, (6) New desks and other improved furniture for the College class rooms, with some simple scientific apparatus.

11. These minor improvements have been already suggested in the report submitted by me in March last on the questions summarised by the Government of India with regard to the Mayo College, along with more important questions regarding the staff, the curriculum, and the management of the Boarding Houses. I do not therefore propose to deal with these latter in the present report beyond indicating the lines on which, it is hoped, by the aid of

the Government of India and the States of Rajputana, to increase the usefulness of the College by the strengthening of the English and Native staff, provision of regular religious instruction, supervision of the Boarding Houses by the English staff, and methodical arrangement of games and physical exercises in due subordination to study.

12. The preliminary education of boys who join the Mayo College may in many cases be advanced by the organization of the Nobles' Schools, which exist in some States, as real auxiliaries to the College, to which recruits should be sent at the age of 12 or 13 at latest.

13. Irregularity of attendance at the College is another point on which I should desire to ask for the co-operation of the Durbars and Political Officers, as well as the withdrawal of boys without notice and in the middle of the College year. Rules regarding attendance at the College and due notice of withdrawal might, I think, be considered with advantage at the next meeting of the Mayo College Council.

14. The health of the College throughout the year has been remarkably good. A notable event was the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the College in November last, when he presided at the annual distribution of prizes and delivered an impressive and encouraging address. The annual examination in April was this year conducted by me. It will, I hope, be found possible in future to arrange for an examiner common to all the Chiefs' Colleges, thus providing a standard of comparison and a stimulus to competition. The year closed with competitions at gymnastics, shooting, and lawn tennis, and lastly with a riding competition and athletic sports, at which Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, kindly presided, with the assistance of Colonel Collins, Captain Peacock, and Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith as Judges. The Prizes both for the year's school work and for success in the various athletic contests will be given as early in next term as a suitable date for the occasion can be fixed.

15. With regard to the good work of the Head Master and the College staff during the year I have recorded my opinion in the examination report: and I cannot conclude without gratefully acknowledging the support I have received during my short tenure of office both from the College staff and from the Chiefs and Political Officers upon whom the welfare and usefulness of the College must always depend.

C. W. WADDINGTON,
Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer.

SECTION IV.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 2000, dated Ajmer, the ^{22nd}/_{25th} May 1903.

From—W. T. VANSOMEREN, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to furnish the review for the year 1902-1903 on the operations of the Post Office in the Rajputana portion of the Rajputana Postal Circle. The administration of the Circle was held by me throughout the year.

2. *Extensions in Rajputana.*—The total number of permanent Post offices open on 31st March 1903 in the Rajputana portion of this Circle was 327, *viz.*, 10 head offices, 73 sub and 244 branch offices, as against 298, *viz.*, 9 head offices, 70 sub-offices and 219 branch offices on 31st March 1902. The increase is mainly due to the opening of new post offices in consequence of the Alwar State having accepted Postal Unity with effect from 1st July 1902. Postal Development.

3. *Letter Boxes.*—During the year 18 letter boxes were opened and 2 closed, showing a net increase of 16. Two hundred and forty-three letter boxes were open in Rajputana portion of this Circle on 31st March 1903 as against 227 on 31st March 1902.

4. *Mail lines.*—The tonga service between Ajmer and Deoli was abolished and an ekka service established instead during the year under review.

The runners' line between Abu Road and Abu was abolished and a tonga service established instead at the instance of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana. Several mail lines were opened in connection with Postal Unity with the Alwar State.

5. *Postal Unity.*—The Alwar State accepted Postal Unity with effect from 1st July 1902. I availed myself of the opportunity to further discuss the proposal of Postal Unity for the Bikaner and Kishangarh States with the Diwans and Political Officers concerned; and I entertain the hope that this may be adopted and carried into effect during the ensuing year.

6. *Enumeration of articles delivered.*—The following is a comparative statement of the enumeration of articles that were sent out for delivery by post offices in the Rajputana portion of this Circle and of money orders issued and paid:—

	Letter mail articles.	Parcel mail articles.	No. of money orders issued.	Amount of money orders issued.	No. of money orders paid.	Amount of money orders paid.
	No.	No.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.
1901-1902 .	11,177,603	94,873	196,065	50,27,166 11 8	192,460	60,17,204 6 0
1902-1903 .	12,409,660	97,949	212,311	41,29,684 9 9	216,017	59,18,178 0 7
Difference .	+1,232,057	+3,076	+16,246	-8,97,482 1 11	+23,557	-99,026 5 5

The increase and decrease were as follows:—

Letter mail articles	.	.	.	.	.	11.02	Increase
Parcel mail articles	.	.	.	.	.	32.4	Increase
No. of money orders issued	.	.	.	.	.	8.2	Increase
Amount of money orders issued	.	.	.	.	.	4.7	Decrease
No. of money orders paid	.	.	.	.	.	12.2	Increase
Amount of money orders paid	.	.	.	.	.	1.6	Decrease

7. *Insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels posted.*—The following table gives a comparison for the year under review with the preceding year of insured and value-payable articles posted at offices in this Circle:—

	Insured articles.	Value of insured articles.	V.-P. articles.	Amount specified for recovery.	Ordinary parcels registered.	Ordinary parcels unregistered.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	No.
1901-1902	21,427	67,29,979 4 2	10,587	3,18,842 6 0	32,726	5,239
1902-1903	20,414	58,54,521 0 3	11,547	2,14,511 13 0	34,905	6,706
Difference	-933	-8,75,457 13 11	+960	-1,74,330 9 0	+2,179	+1,467

The increase and decrease were as follows:—

Insured articles	4.8 Decrease
Value of articles	15.1 Decrease
V.-P. articles	9.1 Increase
Amount specified for recovery	48.6 Decrease
Ordinary parcels Registered	6.6 Increase
Ordinary parcels unregistered	26.3 Increase

8. *Highway robberies.*—Two cases only of highway robbery of mails occurred in the Rajputana portion of this Circle during the year under review.

9. The number of offices authorized to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depôts at Sambhar and Pachbadra remained unchanged from the previous year.

One head office, Alwar, and 2 branch offices, Pindwara and Rajgarh, received indents aggregating 8 in number for 1,600 maunds of salt valued at Rs. 4,300.

The depôt post offices at Sambhar and Pachbadra salt lines received from other post offices outside this Circle 72 indents for 14,302 maunds 20 seers of salt valued at Rs. 39,149-1-8.

10. *Quinine.*—The sale of quinine at post offices in Rajputana during the year under review and for the preceding year are shown comparatively in the following statement:—

1901-1902	26,004	five-grain powders.
1902-1903	26,047	„ „

The powders sold during the past year represent nearly 19 lbs. of the drug valued at Rs. 271-10-2 as against 21 lbs. of the drug valued at Rs. 429-7 in the previous year. The sales by village postmen numbered 1,539 powders.

11. *Postal Telegraph.*—No permanent combined office was opened or closed during the year. The temporary combined office at Pipli was closed on 15th January 1903. There were 44 permanent combined offices existing on 31st March 1903 as against the same number on 31st March 1902. These 44 permanent combined offices received 104,470 and sent 90,699 messages yielding a revenue to the Telegraph Department of Rs. 71,703-14 as against 88,871 received and 80,741 messages sent, yielding a revenue of Rs. 58,680-11 in the previous year.

The number of receiving post offices in the Rajputana portion of this Circle at which telegrams were booked for the public and sent by post to the nearest telegraph office for transmission by wire was 121

These offices booked 4,449 messages representing a revenue of Rs. 3,813-2.

12. *Tours.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited Rajputana in the beginning of November and His Excellency's tour extended over nearly a month. Special arrangements were made for despatch and delivery of His Excellency's mails, and Camp post offices were opened where necessary. In February 1903 His Royal Highness the Duke of

Connaught made a short tour in Rajputana, and special arrangements were made for despatch and delivery of His Royal Highness' mails.

13. *Temporary post office.*—The temporary combined office at Pipli was closed with effect from 15th January 1903.

14. *Thefts by postal servants.*—There were two cases of thefts by postal servants during the year.

15. *Frauds in connection with postage stamps.*—During the year under review there were 16 cases of fraud in connection with postage stamps as against 20 in the preceding year.

16. *Burglaries.*—There were two cases of burglary during the year under review.

17. *Miscellaneous.*—The system of financing post offices through the State tahsils in those States where Postal Unity was introduced continue to work satisfactorily.

18. *Concluding remarks.*—As in past years, I have the pleasure to record that the relations of the Department with the various Durbars continued of the same cordial character as before.

W. T. VAN SOMEREN,
Deputy Post Master General.

SECTION V.

REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR
1902-1903.

The total outlay on Imperial Public Works, inclusive of expenditure on Imperial Military Works in Rajputana and Central India, and exclusive of that on Irrigation in Ajmer-Merwara, amounted to Rs. 5,91,735.

The total outlay on Public Works in Native States amounted to Rs. 36,01,517.

IMPERIAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

2. The details of expenditure in the Imperial Public Works Department are as under :—

Department.	Budget grant.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial Public Works Department.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Works	2,00,000	2,00,820	
Military	95,000	83,230	
38—Famine Relief	2,12,000	1,09,890	
35—Protective Irrigation	38,000	33,872	
Incorporated Local Funds	24,000	10,569	
Contributions	16,735	12,415	
TOTAL IMPERIAL .		Rs. 5,91,735	

3. The more important Civil Works completed during the year were :—

	Rs.
(i) Restoration of marble Baradaris, completing marble parapets, and other improvements on the bank of the Anasagar Lake .	25,958
(ii) Repairs to Arhai-din-ka-Jhompra Mosque	1,135
(iii) New Court House for the Commissioner, Ajmer	12,303
(iv) Various works in the Ajmer Jail	8,306
(v) Police Quarters in Ajmer-Merwara	6,958

4. No new roads were undertaken.

5. Under Contributitional Works, the Adams Memorial Hospital at Abu was commenced.

6. Famine Relief Works have been treated in a separate report, and no remarks on them are necessary here.

7. Irrigation Works in Ajmer-Merwara are also separately dealt with in the yearly Revenue Report.

PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

8. On the recommendation of the Indian Irrigation Commission, which visited Rajputana in October 1901, the Government of India sanctioned the preparation of detailed surveys and estimates of certain projects which had been suggested as worth investigation in those States which had no Engineers of their own. These surveys were started in December 1901 under the direction of

Sirohi,	6 projects.
Shahpura,	3 "
Bundi,	4 "
Dungarpur,	5 "
Mewar,	1 "
Tonk,	3 "

Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith, Superintending Engineer, who had assisted those States in their preliminary investigation, and when that officer went to England on leave in April 1902, the surveys and estimates were continued under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana and Central India.

9. The following operations were also conducted under the direction of the last-named officer :—

- (i) Surveys and preparation of plans of 67 out of 374 existing tanks in Ajmer-Merwara were undertaken by the Executive Engineer, Ajmer Provincial Division, and 55 tank plans were completed during the year.
- (ii) One large tank project was worked out and surveys made for 9 other projects in the istimrari estates of the Ajmer district.
- (iii) Observations of river discharges were recorded by the Executive Engineers of the Ajmer Provincial and Mount Abu Divisions.

10. In August 1902, the Government of India offered to carry out a systematic investigation of the irrigation possibilities of the Rajputana Province as a whole and invited the co-operation of the various States in the scheme. All have since accepted the offer. Colonel Sir S. S. Jacob, K.C.I.E., was appointed Consulting Engineer for Irrigation in Rajputana to direct the operations, and he assumed charge of his special duties on 1st November 1902. Mr. Manners-Smith's services were retained as Superintending Engineer for Protective Irrigation Works in Rajputana, and he took up his special duties from 1st January 1903.

11. The *modus operandi* is as follows :—In the Native States that have Engineers of their own, preliminary reconnaissances for new projects are conducted by the State Engineers, and the Consulting Engineer is invited to visit the site of each project when these are ready, and to give his advice. Mr. Manners-Smith selects sites for Irrigation Works in the States that have no Engineers of their own, and the Consulting Engineer subsequently inspects the sites and advises on the projects.

12. No definite information is to hand as to the number of new projects so far investigated by the Engineers of the Native States, but it is believed that considerable progress has been made.

13. The Consulting Engineer made tours of inspection in the Native States of Dholpur, Jodhpur, Mewar, and Shahpura, but was unable to make full use of the cold weather for touring on account of the interruption caused by his work in connection with the Fine Arts Exhibition at Delhi.

14. It is also premature to enter into details of the progress made in these investigations in the smaller States as several projects that appear likely to be successful have yet to be thoroughly examined.

15. *Native States.*—The following statement shows the detail of expenditure incurred on public works during 1902-1903 in each Native State :—

Statement showing expenditure on Public Works carried out in the Native States of Rajputana during 1902-1903.

Head of Service.	Jaipur.	Marwar.	Bikaner.	Bharatpur.	Alwar.	Dholpur.	Karanli.	Kotah.	Jhalawar.	Mewar.	Kishangarh.	Bandi.	Tonk.	Shahpura.	Sirohi.	Jaisalmer.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. MILITARY—																
Original works . . .	...	8,230	20,531	25,451	4,153	...	...	...	...	...	232	...	...	...	548	
Repairs . . .	...	1,111	1,050	21,039	12,233	354	...	...	...	...	746	...	587	...	55	
II. CIVIL BUILDINGS—																
Original works . . .	13,692	1,521	1,73,217	96,100	65,123	63,355	1,313	48,221	7,991	70,735	6,881	...	6,793	...	1,854	
Repairs . . .	2,883	11,375	8,100	81,707	55,230	33,918	330	13,271	2,955	61,197	4,991	17,382	1,360	3,803	660	
III. COMMUNICATIONS—																
Original works . . .	3,615	16,658	3,180	2,370	99,550	960	...	12,457	1,564	1,106	721	1,211	3,281	...	...
Repairs . . .	83,501	10,390	10,431	43,740	41,655	6,051	722	32,770	5,399	22,503	608	10,702	2,313	215	...	
IV. IRRIGATION—																
Original works . . .	2,61,031	1,17,210	...	63,112	92,883	9,053	...	36,368	18,125	48,618	41,118	...	4,709	296	6,107	
Repairs . . .	...	9,116	...	38,977	5,690	2,191	781	7,618	921	19,915	16,975	879	...	4,680	515	
V. MISCELLANEOUS WORKS . . .	3,14,714	39,403	78,293	62,211	49,183	9,815	1,160	45,015	1,315	53,508	205	4,882	550	6,938	...	
VI. ESTABLISHMENT . . .	60,977	16,079	8,761	70,003	41,075	21,143	4,685	19,758	7,234	16,027	3,060	828	3,961	1,946	514	
VII. RAILWAY—																
Capital expenditure . . .	31,238	92,855	2,93,513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII. CANALS—																
Capital expenditure . . .	...	...	16,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Working expenses . . .	...	...	27,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. FAUNE WORKS . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,198	...	19,761	
TOTAL . . .	7,97,059	3,24,998*	6,80,529*	5,08,196	4,67,415	1,53,212	8,331	2,15,711	45,534	3,22,102*	77,903	35,114	28,823	17,813	30,151	36,01,517
Percentage of establishment to total expenditure on works.	8.28 per cent.	5.20 per cent.	1.53 per cent.	16.20 per cent.	9.63 per cent.	16.00 per cent.	161.02 per cent.	10.04 per cent.	18.89 per cent.	5.24 per cent.	4.09 per cent.	2.39 per cent.	15.95 per cent.	12.24 per cent.	1.73 per cent.	

* Excludes working expenses on railways.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
Secretary in the P. W. Dept., Rajputana and Central India.

Jaipur.

16. The expenditure of Rs. 7,97,059 noted in the preceding statement refers to the period of 8 months, from 1st January to 31st August 1902, the end of the Raj official year.

Irrigation works account for about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the total expenditure. Twenty-two works were completed. There are now in the State 198 completed works and there are two in progress. The total length of main canals is 751 miles with 707 miles of distributaries. The average return on the capital expenditure of nearly 4 lakhs of rupees on 142 works during the 6 years 1897 to 1902 (in which the average rainfall was $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches as compared with the average in former years of 24 inches) has been 5.79 per cent.

17. With the exception of bridge girders and permanent-way materials, for which funds are awaited, the Jaipur-Sewai-Madhopur railway is now complete and work has been temporarily suspended. The Capital expenditure amounts to Rs. 8,93,408, and is at present unremunerative. This scheme is under the special consideration of the Government of India.

Marwar.

18. Total expenditure Rs. 3,24,898 exclusive of working expenses on railways. The net earnings of the Jodhpur Railway for the year were Rs. 7,11,238, or 5.99 per cent. of the Capital invested. Through traffic with Sind was bad throughout the year but has recently begun to show signs of improvement.

19. The following statement tabulates information respecting some of the tanks in Marwar :—

Name of Tank.	Catchment area.	Capacity in m. c.ft.	Date of Completion.	Cost.
	Sq. miles.			Rs.
Jaswant Sagar	1,300	3,800	1892	8,07,821
Sardar Samand	800	3,220	1902	4,42,410
Kharda	80	428	1900	55,980
Chopra	200	unknown	1881	3,00,000
Bankli	400	1,300	incomplete	2,38,000
Jograwas	60	221 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	86,000

Projects were made during the year for three new works to cost Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and surveys for four other works are in progress.

Bikaner.

20. Total expenditure Rs. 5,80,528 exclusive of working expenses on railways.

The Civil Works of importance were :—

	Rs.
(i) Stone and iron railings round the Lalgarh Palace, golden pinnacles on Palace domes and wooden doors and furniture, cost in all	68,555
(ii) A new wing for guests in the Lalgarh Palace	30,753
(iii) Mahkma-khas office at Lalgarh, cost	18,000
(iv) A Gymkhana and other works, cost	55,919
(v) Victoria Memorial Club, cost	81,885

21. The Palana Colliery returned during the year 35.73 per cent. on the total Capital outlay of Rs. 96,367. No. 3 shaft was equipped during the year with a winding engine and boilers. No. 2 shaft has been abandoned, it will probably be used as a well for irrigation.

There was an increase of 50 per cent. in the quantity of Palana coal sold and a further increase is expected on the arrival of the new locomotives for the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway which at present is the principal consumer of the Palana coal. Since the opening of the last section of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway on 9th September 1902, a small quantity of coal has been sold in the Punjab, and it is expected that this sale will increase.

22. The net earnings during the year of the Bikaner Railway were 4 per cent. on the Capital outlay of Rs. 52,67,339.

Ghaggar Canals.

23. The management of these is in the hands of the Punjab Irrigation Department. Mr. Farrant, Resident Engineer of the Patiala State, who at the instance of the Bikaner Durbar had been deputed in the preceding year to investigate the Durbar's complaints as to the unequal distribution of the water, submitted his report during the year under review. His report is still under the consideration of the Durbar.

Bharatpur.

24. Total expenditure Rs. 5,06,496.

The report is for the Raj year ending 17th September 1902 (Sambat 1958). There are 152 completed Irrigation Works including dams and canals. The Ajan Bund was breached during the year owing to high floods in the Gambhir river and is now under repair.

25. The outturn from Bharatpur quarries was—

Of red sandstone	.	.	.	.	.	2,42,865	maunds.
Of white sandstone	.	.	.	.	.	34,247	„
						<hr/>	
						2,76,612	

Alwar.

26. Total expenditure Rs. 4,67,415.

Rupees 99,550 were spent on road construction, but no details are reported as to the length and class of the new roads.

Dholpur.

27. Total expenditure Rs. 1,53,212.

Rupees 49,959 were spent on the new jail at Dholpur which, it is expected, will be completed in the current year.

There are 45 tanks in use and 26 tanks in disuse. One tank was under construction and two tanks under repair. There are also 4,501 pucca wells and 8,166 kutchha wells in use and 598 wells in disuse.

Kotah.

28. Total expenditure Rs. 2,15,711.

Want of funds prevented expansion of irrigation works. The Umed Sagar tank at Gurrah Pagarah is the largest and the most important work undertaken. It is estimated to cost Rs. 2,19,161 and has been in progress for the last 5½ years. Rs. 94,458 have so far been spent on this work.

Mewar.

29. Total expenditure Rs. 3,22,102.

The net earnings during the year of the Udaipur-Ohitor Railway amounted to Rs. 4½ per cent. on the Capital outlay of Rs. 20,65,630. The line is 67·30 miles in length. No details of other public works have been reported.

30. There are 88 tanks in the State calculated to irrigate 61,000 acres. Five new tanks were commenced. The number of wells in the State is 2,048 calculated to irrigate 7,020 acres. Some new wells were sunk during the year.

Kishangarh.

31. Total expenditure Rs. 77,903.

The Durbar possesses valuable garnet mines which are worked by the State. The stone is cut locally and exported to Europe. The Durbar realized Rs. 83,646 during the year on account of royalty.

Tonk.

32. Total expenditure Rs. 18,917.

No great progress was made in Public Works during the year owing to want of funds. The preparation of irrigation projects is occupying the attention of the State.

Sirohi.

33. Total expenditure Rs. 30,151.

The Chandela tank and the Sirohi tank are under construction. Want of funds prevents expansion of irrigation works.

Karauli, Jhalawar, Shahpura, and Bundi.

34. Total expenditure Rs. 8,334, 45,534, 17,843, and 35,414, respectively. Public works in these States do not call for any special remark.

35. Statement A shows the Engineer establishment employed in Rajputana and statement B the length of roads maintained from Imperial Funds and by Native States.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
*Secretary in the Public Works Department,
Rajputana and Central India.*

A

Statement showing the Engineer Establishment employed in the Imperial Public Works Department and in the Native States, Rajputana, during 1902-1903.

Name and designation.	Charge.	PERIOD OF TENURE.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
<i>Imperial Public Works Department.</i>				
G. G. White, Esq., M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer.	Rajputana and Central India.	April 1902 . .	31st March 1903.	
W. G. G. Bayly, Esq., Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	3rd March 1903.	
C. C. Swetenham, Esq., ditto	Ditto . . .	4th March 1903 .	31st March 1903.	
Rai Bahadur Pandit Sham Nath, Executive Engineer.	Ajmer Provincial Division.	April 1902 . .	Ditto	
Captain N. M. Hemming, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Officiating Executive Engineer.	Mount Abu Division .	1st April 1902 .	20th June 1902 .	On furlough.
Mr. C. C. Ray, Assistant Engineer .	Famine Works, Benwar	April 1902 . .	19th June 1902 .	On combined leave for 6 months from 24th December 1902. Transferred to Indore Division on return from leave.
Mr. G. L. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, Officiating Executive Engineer	Mt. Abu Division . .	21st June 1902 .	31st March 1903 .	
Mr. B. McCraith, Assistant Engineer.	Mt. Abu Sub-Division.	24th December 1902	Ditto	Attached to the Bombay Presidency Public Works Department for training. Joined Indore Division, 30th November 1902, and was transferred to Rajputana on 21st December 1902.
Mr. Narnai Das, passed student of Roorkee College.	Under practical training in Ajmer.	1th October 1902 .	Ditto.	
<i>Protective Irrigation Works.</i>				
Colonel Sir S. S. Jacob, K.C.I.E., Consulting Engineer for Irrigation.	Rajputana . . .	1st November 1902	Ditto	Joined from the Jaipur State.
F. St. G. Manners-Smith, Esq., Superintending Engineer.	Ditto . . .	1st April 1902, 1st January 1903.	13th April 1902, 31st March 1903.	On 7 months' furlough from 14th April 1902 to 13th November 1902 on deputation to Delhi. (Coronation Durbar Works from 14th November 1902 to 31st December 1902.)
Mr. T. Ruttonjee, Temporary Assistant Engineer.	Ditto . . .	20th January 1902.	31st March 1903.	
<i>NATIVE STATES.</i>				
<i>Marwar.</i>				
W. Home, Esq., Superintending Engineer and Manager.	State Public Works Department and J.-B. Railway and Shadi-palli-Balotra Railway.	April 1902 . .	Ditto.	
Mr. G. B. Goyder, Auditor of Accounts	J.-B. and Shadi-palli-Balotra Railways, Marwar States.	Ditto . . .	Ditto.	
Mr. R. Todd, Resident Engineer .	Shadi-palli-Balotra Railway.	Ditto . . .	Ditto.	
Mr. C. B. La Touche, Assistant Manager.	J.-B. Railway . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.	
<i>Mewar.</i>				
Mr. G. E. Lillie, Manager . . .	Udaipur-Chitor Railway	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	On privilege leave from 11th October 1902 to 31st October 1902.
<i>Jaipur.</i>				
Colonel Sir S. S. Jacob, K.C.I.E., Superintending Engineer.	State Public Works Department.	1st April 1902 .	31st October 1902 .	Services lent to Imperial Government as Consulting Engineer for Irrigation in Rajputana, from 1st November 1902.
Mr. C. E. Stotherd, Executive Engineer.	State Public Works Department and Jaipur Railways.	April 1902 . .	3rd March 1903.	
<i>Dholpur.</i>				
Mr. A. N. Thorpe, Engineer . . .	State Public Works Department.	Ditto . . .	Ditto	

Statement showing the Engineer Establishment employed in the Imperial Public Works Department and in the Native States, Rajputana, during 1902-1903—contd.

Name and designation.	Charges.	PERIOD OF TENURE.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
<i>Alwar.</i>				
Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Executive Engineer.	State Public Works Department.	1st April 1902	22nd November 1902	On furlough from 23rd November 1902.
Lieutenant A. F. Garrett, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Officiating State Engineer.	Ditto	6th September 1902	31st March 1903	Joined from the North Western Railway.
<i>Bharatpur.</i>				
Mr. J. A. Devanish, Executive Engineer.	Ditto	1st April 1902	6th October 1902	Reverted to British service and posted to United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
Major W. C. R. Stratton, Political Agent, E. R. States.	Ditto	7th October 1902	31st March 1903	Held charge of the State Engineer's Office.
<i>Kotah.</i>				
Mr. E. H. Tickell, Executive Engineer	Ditto	1st April 1902	6th May 1902	Proceeded on 6 months' furlough. Re-transferred to Panjab.
Mr. G. Campbell-Devon, State Engineer.	Ditto	3rd April 1902	31st March 1903	

B

Statement showing roads maintained in Rajputana during 1902-1903.

Division or Native State.	By whom maintained.	LENGTH OF ROADS IN MILES.			REMARKS.
		Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total.	
<i>Imperial Public Works Department.</i>					
Ajmer Provincial Division	Imperial	205½	97	302½	
	District Fund	42½	277½	320½	
	Municipal	13½	15½	29½	
Mount Abu Division	Imperial	37½	108½	146	
<i>Native States.</i>					
Jaipur	State	301	224	525	
Marwar	Do.	47	108	155	
Bikaner	Do.	46	...	46	
Bharatpur	Do.	177½	223	400½	
Alwar	Do.	67½	133½	201½	
Dholpur	Do.	8	109	117	
Karauli	Do.	9	...	9	
Kotah	Do.	139	420	559	
Jhalawar	Do.	64	72	136	
Mewar	Do.	116	128	244	
Kishangarh	Do.	2½	3½	6½	
Bundi	Do.	47½	9½	57½	
Tonk	Do.	43½	6½	50	
Shahpura	Do.	½	½	1	
Sirohi	Do.	1½	200	201½	
Ja'salmer	Do.	6½	110	116½	

APPENDIX I.

Personnel.

Name of Residency or Agency.	NAME OF OFFICER.	From	To
Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.	Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S.I., I.C.S.	1st April 1902	31st March 1903.
Mewar Residency	Major A. F. Pinhey, C.I.E., I.A.	1st April 1902	7th April 1902.
	Mr. E. H. Blakesley, I.C.S.	8th April 1902	13th November 1902.
Assistant Resident for Dungarpur.	Major A. F. Pinhey, C.I.E., I.A.	14th November 1902.	31st March 1903.
	Captain R. L. Kennion, I.A.	1st April 1902	21st April 1902.
Assistant Resident for Banswara.	Captain C. T. Ducat, I.A.	22nd April 1902	31st March 1903.
	Captain R. E. A. Hamilton, I.A.	1st April 1902	31st March 1903.
Western Rajputana States Residency.	Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, C.S.I., I.A.	1st April 1902	10th April 1902.
	Major K. D. Erskine, I.A.	17th April 1902	31st January 1903.
	Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, R.E.	1st February 1903	31st March 1903.
Jaipur Residency	Mr. H. V. Cobb, I.C.S.	1st April 1902	31st March 1903.
Eastern Rajputana States Agency.	Major W. C. R. Statton, I.A.	1st April 1902	31st March 1903.
Haraoti and Tonk Agency.	Mr. T. C. Edwards, I.C.S.	1st April 1902	10th July 1902.
	Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Penrose, I.A.	17th July 1902	26th October 1902.
Alwar Agency	Major C. H. Pritchard, I.A.	27th October 1902	31st March 1903.
	Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. F. Fagan, I.A.	1st April 1902	31st March 1903.
Kota Agency	Captain R. H. Berkeley, I.A.	1st April 1902	31st March 1903.
Bikaner Agency	Captain J. N. MacLeod, I.M.S.	1st April 1902	7th September 1902.
	Major G. F. Minchin, D.S.O., I.A.	8th September 1902	31st March 1903.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the rainfall in Native States in the Rajputana Agency during the year 1902-1903.

No.	STATION.	April 1902.	May 1902.	June 1902.	July 1902.	August 1902.	September 1902.	October 1902.	November 1902.	December 1902.	January 1903.	February 1903.	March 1903.	TOTAL.
		In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.
1	Abu	0 27	0 50	2 36	2 40	13 62	10 44	0 73	...	0 08	...	0 29	...	30 78
2	Sirohi	...	0 17	0 30	1 10	3 50	6 27	0 12	...	...	0 18	0 28	0 16	11 15
3	Jodhpur	...	...	2 16	0 52	2 60	1 18	...	...	...	...	0 03	0 43	6 91
4	Kherwara	0 36	1 02	0 37	6 36	6 59	8 28	0 10	...	0 30	...	0 02	0 02	24 48
5	Partabgarh	...	0 10	0 17	11 93	10 14	7 14	1 59	...	0 62	...	...	...	31 78
6	Udaipur	0 12	0 63	0 67	3 01	4 09	12 18	0 72	...	0 19	...	0 22	0 01	21 84
7	Jhalawar	...	0 57	0 08	13 45	8 31	5 60	0 59	...	...	0 36	...	...	28 42
8	Kota	0 01	0 36	1 80	9 81	4 62	6 80	0 06	...	0 37	0 08	0 01	...	23 92
9	Deoli	...	0 31	1 14	7 38	3 94	4 49	0 31	...	...	...	...	0 09	17 66
10	Shahpura	...	0 57	0 15	6 13	4 46	3 75	0 31	...	...	...	0 08	...	15 45
11	Ajmer	0 10	1 45	1 75	3 48	4 70	5 44	...	...	...	0 04	0 18	0 18	17 38
12	Jaipur	0 02	0 61	1 40	4 94	3 53	8 15	0 06	...	...	0 15	...	0 03	18 89
13	Karauli	...	0 22	0 50	22 27	1 87	4 70	0 86	...	...	...	...	...	30 41
14	Dholpur	...	0 05	1 43	17 62	3 03	4 88	0 34	...	...	...	0 20	0 11	28 26
15	Bharatpur	0 03	0 28	1 77	17 87	4 48	4 81	...	...	...	0 12	0 01	0 31	20 71
16	Alwar	...	...	2 65	7 95	3 80	3 29	0 25	...	...	...	...	0 03	18 08
17	Bikaner	...	...	1 84	0 03	1 34	1 87	0 16	...	...	0 17	...	...	5 81
18	Tonk	...	0 32	1 14	14 33	4 98	5 39	0 73	...	...	0 02	...	...	26 86
19	Dundi	...	0 21	1 29	8 87	5 17	2 18	0 14	...	0 03	...	0 03	...	17 87
20	Kishangarh	...	0 70	3 10	2 59	3 27	5 30	0 11	...	...	0 10	...	0 11	15 48
Average.														21 05

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the movements of food grains by railway in Rajputana (in maunds) for the year 1902-1903.

STATE OR DISTRICT.	APRIL 1902.			MAY 1902.			JUNE 1902.		
	Export.	Import.	Total.	Export.	Import.	Total.	Export.	Import.	Total.
Bikaner . . . . .	...	12,177	12,177	...	12,710	12,710	...	35,103	35,103
Marwar	1,118	75,200	74,178	1,820	104,163	102,332	1,220	220,576	219,347
Sirohi	546	9,874	9,310	1,118	23,393	27,135	167	22,135	21,968
Mewar	292	18,397	18,305	...	97,275	97,275	22	30,042	30,060
Tonk . . . . .	...	309	309	...	11,466	11,466	270	11,166	10,897
Kotah	1,029	1,733	103	2,927	13,009	10,951	6,120	0,778	1,619
Kishangarh . . . . .	...	1,718	1,718	...	33,614	33,614	...	19,110	19,110
Jaipur	19,030	15,790	2,281	9,139	254,060	215,821	7,681	109,691	101,817
Alwar	8,706	3,131	5,375	5,613	91,811	80,108	9,635	41,597	35,262
Bharatpur	941	1,443	599	3,778	18,386	9,608	2,657	4,346	1,689
Dholpur	528	1,131	1,103	650	5,267	4,607	167	3,461	3,294
Ajmer	37	20,860	20,823	2,721	184,361	185,037	1,133	89,331	89,198
Merwara	2,402	12,409	10,001	4,143	77,711	73,668	5,958	44,976	39,917

STATE OR DISTRICT.	JULY 1902.			AUGUST 1902.			SEPTEMBER 1902.		
	Export.	Import.	Total.	Export.	Import.	Total.	Export.	Import.	Total.
Bikaner . . . . .	...	22,035	22,035	...	9,147	9,147	63	47,818	47,755
Marwar	820	123,776	122,056	460	293,016	26,256	3,317	62,136	49,799
Sirohi	910	16,741	15,831	1,120	39,021	37,001	826	1,572	1,016
Mewar . . . . .	...	49,050	49,050	101	113,603	113,503	10	12,923	12,913
Tonk . . . . .	...	10,157	10,157	213	7,321	7,313	1,218	3,463	2,246
Kotah	7,087	1,107	5,960	6,368	810	5,519	8,234	418	7,756
Kishangarh . . . . .	...	14,706	11,706	...	10,018	10,018	...	1,598	1,598
Jaipur	6,313	92,553	86,140	5,370	70,114	61,738	3,170	82,421	79,251
Alwar	10,633	22,047	11,111	23,701	2,120	31,591	18,672	1,161	12,503
Bharatpur	2,420	4,676	2,259	1,930	7,057	6,093	1,262	5,163	3,901
Dholpur	2,320	2,515	105	72	10,353	10,214	677	2,091	2,014
Ajmer	951	76,062	76,111	4,059	117,633	113,671	1,191	89,754	88,563
Merwara	8,791	51,251	60,490	4,053	91,083	87,001	3,741	18,310	14,569

STATE OR DISTRICT.	OCTOBER 1902.			NOVEMBER 1902.			DECEMBER 1902.		
	Export.	Import.	Total.	Export.	Import.	Total.	Export.	Import.	Total.
Bikaner	17	12,843	12,826	11	15,856	15,845	470	47,570	47,106
Marwar	2,018	33,621	30,676	2,116	78,081	76,233	16,901	117,450	100,549
Sirohi	878	982	104	421	15,181	15,037	311	10,616	10,305
Mewar	48	11,191	14,113	92	12,271	13,179	18,006	3,993	11,023
Tonk	3,207	693	2,310	5,708	1,002	4,706	10,338	783	9,555
Kotah	17,262	3,639	13,725	13,617	2,697	10,920	13,065	6,331	6,731
Kishangarh . . . . .	...	301	301	5	1,215	1,210	...	1,973	1,973
Jaipur	10,416	17,271	6,925	29,677	50,160	21,483	18,157	22,605	4,448
Alwar	29,121	2,841	26,283	55,420	4,230	61,181	48,789	1,619	46,770
Bharatpur	7,850	14	7,836	31,239	46	31,243	52,517	106	52,411
Dholpur	1,296	982	334	16,070	918	14,152	4,040	420	3,620
Ajmer	656	12,508	11,852	...	23,878	23,878	616	43,006	42,030
Merwara	4,517	4,958	441	9,223	9,086	431	4,973	8,787	3,814

STATE OR DISTRICT.	JANUARY 1903.			FEBRUARY 1903.			MARCH 1903.		
	Export.	Import.	Total.	Export.	Import.	Total.	Export.	Import.	Total.
Bikaner	40	58,029	57,989	..	55,987	55,987	250	27,812	27,593
Marwar	12,136	117,570	105,431	6,644	101,571	94,927	1,601	141,721	139,420
Sirohi	372	3,632	3,210	180	0,777	0,697	235	5,125	4,891
Mewar	472	15,748	15,276	8,743	8,575	170	17,679	8,436	9,143
Tonk	15,410	1,223	14,188	9,098	895	9,303	3,935	310	3,595
Kotah	17,212	0,591	10,621	28,143	5,785	22,858	5,600	2,700	2,810
Kishangarh . . . . .	...	4,127	4,127	...	2,768	2,768	...	5,739	5,739
Jaipur	15,765	20,058	13,323	30,144	14,610	15,501	15,243	57,317	42,074
Alwar	19,161	11,815	7,216	30,078	10,978	19,100	14,332	4,671	9,461
Bharatpur	6,479	303	6,176	36,210	11	36,229	11,881	834	11,050
Dholpur	861	1,169	805	3,264	150	3,105	879	467	412
Ajmer	2	27,390	27,394	216	61,830	61,604	291	36,415	36,124
Merwara	3,833	9,409	5,570	2,115	25,195	23,380	2,193	13,471	10,991

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the numbers on works and in receipt of gratuitous relief.

During 1st Week.	Native States.			Ajmer-Merwara.			Grand Total.
	No. on Works.	No. on Gratuitous Relief.	Total.	No. on Works.	No. on Gratuitous Relief.	Total.	
1 December 1901 . . .	371	79	450	...	...	...	450
2 January 1902 . . .	1,588	565	2,153	582	692	1,274	3,427
3 February " . . .	15,789	1,739	17,528	3,417	848	4,265	21,793
4 March " . . .	28,152	4,060	32,212	7,822	724	8,546	40,758
5 April " . . .	27,068	4,005	31,073	8,922	833	9,755	40,823
6 May " . . .	35,636	4,481	40,117	12,204	1,024	13,228	53,345
7 June " . . .	45,103	6,166	51,269	18,179	1,380	19,559	70,828
8 July " . . .	41,998	6,805	48,798	19,805	1,816	21,621	70,419
9 August " . . .	12,727	4,615	17,342	17,653	4,762	22,415	39,757
10 September " . . .	8,818	4,477	13,295	20,441	2,793	23,234	36,529
11 October " . . .	240	1,913	2,153	2,476	1,540	4,016	6,169
12 November " . . .	...	823	823	...	...	...	823
TOTAL . . .	217,480	39,728	257,208	111,501	16,412	127,913	385,121

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the "famine-stricken" and "scarcity" areas.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of State, or District.	Area in Square Miles.				Population.			
	Famine Stricken.	Scarcity.	Total affected.	Percentage of Col. 4 to total Area of State.	Famine Stricken.	Scarcity.	Total affected.	Percentage of Col. 8 to total population of State.
Marwar . . .	...	16,904	16,904	48.8	...	712,664	712,664	36.7
Jaisalmer . . .	...	16,062	16,062	100.0	...	78,370	78,370	100.0
Sirohi . . .	...	825	825	42.0	...	41,000	41,000	25.8
Mewar . . .	...	750	750	6.6	...	44,000	44,000	4.4
Kherwara . . .	960	...	960	100.0	19,347	...	19,347	100.0
Kotra . . .	650	...	650	100.0	17,641	...	17,641	100.0
Dungarpur . . .	1,447	...	1,447	100.0	100,178	...	100,178	100.0
Paritagarh . . .	...	886	886	100.0	...	52,025	52,025	100.0
Banswara . . .	1,606	...	1,606	100.0	149,128	...	149,128	100.0
Kushalgarh . . .	...	340	340	100.0	...	16,232	16,232	100.0
Tonk . . .	...	957	957	85.9	...	126,168	126,168	87.3
Jalpur . . .	...	6,753	6,753	43.3	...	777,900	777,900	22.2
Kishangarh . . .	858	...	858	100.0	90,970	...	90,970	100.0
Lawa . . .	...	19	19	100.0	...	2,671	2,671	100.0
TOTAL . . .	5,461	49,496	48,957	38.3	377,680	1,846,020	2,323,709	22.8

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the cost, direct and indirect, in the Native States.

States or Districts.	SUM EXPENDED IN		TOTAL.	LAND REVENUE.		Loans granted by the Government of India.
	Direct relief.	Takht.		Suspended.	Remitted.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Marwar . . .	54,635	...	54,635	1,57,553	5,59,733	...
Jaisalmer . . .	14,060	...	14,060	...	...	11,000 0 0
Sirohi . . .	34,168	178	34,336	...	10,000	30,000 0 0
Mewar . . .	42,740	5,000	47,740	...	...	...
Kherwara . . .	81,498	Not reported	1,00,413	Not reported		1,50,778 8 9
Kotra . . .	78,915					
Dungarpur . . .	1,52,453	876	1,53,328	58,265	...	1,50,000 0 0
Paritagarh . . .	4,161	18,000	22,164	Not reported		5,000 0 0
Banswara . . .	33,220	15,500	48,720			
Kushalgarh . . .	5,729	...	5,729	...	50,000	40,000 0 0
Tonk . . .	12,060	5,177	17,177	1,76,890	...	12,000 0 0
Jalpur . . .	2,00,000	41,500	2,41,500	3,92,000	24,100	...
Kishangarh . . .	1,25,100	...	1,25,100	...	43,000	...
Lawa . . .	1,641	1,700	3,341	...	...	5,000 0 0
TOTAL . . .	8,40,253	87,930	9,28,183	7,79,149	6,85,833	4,03,778 8 9

PART II.

AJMER-MERWARA.

No. $\frac{1325}{111}$ of 1903.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. A. H. T. MARTINDALE, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
AJMER-MERWARA,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dated Abu, the 4th November 1903.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of Ajmer-Merwara for the year 1902-1903, compiled by the Commissioner, Major P. J. Melvill.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. H. T. MARTINDALE,
Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[*Note.*—The maximum limit fixed for the narrative portion of the Report is 35 pages.]

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF AJMER-MERWARA

FOR

1902-1903.

SECTION I.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E., I.O.S., was Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, Personnel throughout the year 1902-1903. Captain H. B. Peacock, was Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer and Mr. E. H. Kealy, I.C.S., was Assistant Commissioner of Merwara throughout the year. Major R. O. Macwatt, I.M.S., was Civil Surgeon of Ajmer until the 9th November, 1902, since which date the post has been held by Major H. R. Woolbert, I.M.S. Mr. R. C. Bramley held the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, throughout the year.

2. The total revenues of Ajmer-Merwara, Imperial and Local, amounted to Imperial and Rs. 12,91,323-13-3, as compared with Rs. 15,64,877-14-11, and the expenditure other revenues. to Rs. 10,50,730-10-3, as against Rs. 9,81,547-8-9 in the preceding year (1901-1902). Imperial revenues decreased from Rs. 11,54,717-4-6 in 1901-1902 to Rs. 8,78,311-12-10 in 1902-1903, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 5,99,734-1-1 to Rs. 6,86,658. Thus there was a surplus in Imperial revenues over Imperial expenditure of Rs. 1,91,653-12-10, as compared with a surplus of Rs. 5,54,983-3-5 in the previous year. The decline in Imperial revenues occurred mainly under the following heads :—

	Decrease.
	Rs.
(a) Land-revenue	1,36,171
(b) Stamps	17,605
(c) Interest	1,92,273

The decrease under these heads is due to scarcity prevailing in the districts of Ajmer-Merwara.

SECTION II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Court of Wards.

[Year ending 31st
March 1903.]

3. The Rajosi and Nandla estates were released from management. The following nine estates were under the management of the Court of Wards when the year 1902-1903 closed: Bhinai, Junia, Deoliakhurd, Kalahera-Bogla, Jetpura-Jedana, Kerot, Ohawandia, Gangwana, and Karel. The latter Estate was released in April 1903, when the ward attained his majority. The outturn of the *rabi* harvest of Sambat 1958 was poor, while both the *khariif* and the current *rabi* harvests have been fairly good. The collective income for the year of all the estates above named was Rs. 1,24,203-11-7 which, with the opening balance of Rs. 22,176-3-11, brought the total receipts to Rs. 1,46,379-15-6 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,12,325-14-6, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 34,054-1-0, *viz.* :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bhinai	18,676	10	9
Junia	1,937	5	9
Other estates	13,440	0	6

Rental, Demand
collections.

4. Of the total rental demand of Rs. 1,50,970-7-8 including the arrears of the previous years amounting to Rs. 48,382-14-1, a sum of Rs. 1,01,578-0-8 was collected, leaving on 31st March 1903, an outstanding balance of Rs. 41,483-4-3. Remissions were granted to the amount of Rs. 7,909-2-9 (Gangwana Rs. 7,480-14-3, other estates Rs. 428-4-6). The Government land-revenue demand or tribute for the year (Rs. 25,156) was paid in full with the exception of Rs. 672 due from the estate of Jetpura-Jedana for the *rabi* harvest of Sambat 1958.

Repayment of
debts.

5. A sum of Rs. 26,216-1-2 was paid during the year towards the liquidation of the debts of the estates.

The following are the details :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Bhinai—			
Government takavi	2,011	11	6
Other loans	12,000	0	0
Interest	4,262	12	0
TOTAL	18,274	7	6
(2) Junia—			
Government takavi	2,820	8	4
Other loans	529	14	3
Interest	2,470	1	9
TOTAL	5,820	8	4
(3) Other estates—			
Government takavi	1,108	4	9
Other loans	739	12	7
Interest	273	0	0
TOTAL	2,121	1	4

Balance of Gov-
ernment dues.

6. The amount outstanding on 31st March 1903 against the estates on account of Government dues was Rs. 30,594-1-2, *viz.* :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Takavi dues	21,301	1	9
Bhinai	7,233	4	6
Junia	10,738	0	6
Other estates	3,324	12	9
(2) Arrears of Government land-revenue	9,292	15	5
Bhinai	4,621	7	0
Junia	4,671	8	5
Other estates			

7. The balance outstanding against the estates at the close of the year on account of "other loans" amounted to Rs. 1,29,707-9-1. Other loans outstanding.

8. Under the Dami Regulation the estates of Dadiana-Dilwari and the shares of Mir Wazir Ali and others in the Morajhari Jagir to the extent of 6 annas in the rupee remained under management. The income and expenditure of the two estates for the year amounted to Rs. 2,058-12-2 and Rs. 1,949-8-0, respectively. The total sum on account of *dami* due by the estates amounted to Rs. 2,999-4-3 (Dadiana Rs. 779-14-9 ; Morajhari Rs. 2,219-5-6) at the close of the year. Estates under the Dami Regulation, IV of 1872.

9. Of the wards, the two Junia boys are at the Mayo College, and two are under education at the Kekri School. The management of the estates under the Court of Wards and Dami Regulations was, with effect from the 1st October 1902, transferred from the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, and placed under a specially appointed Manager under the direct control of the Commissioner and Court of Wards. General.

10. The estate of Diwan Ghiyasuddin Ali Khan was managed by Captain H. B. Peacock, Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer, and Agent, Diwan's Estate, during the year 1902-1903, under Regulation No. III of 1887. The income of the estate, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 12,851-14-7, and the expenditure to Rs. 10,147-9-4, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,704-5-3 at the end of the year.

11. The Government loan of Rs. 40,650, in connection with which the estate has been under special management since 1887, has been liquidated in full during the year under report, and it has been suggested separately that the estate may now be made over to the Diwan, and that Regulation No. III of 1887 may be repealed, the object for which it was passed having been accomplished.

SECTION III.

PROTECTION.

I. Police.

[Year ending
December 31,
1903.]

[Police Statements
A 3, A 4, C, D, E,
and F, Serial
Nos. 6, 7, 10, 11,
13, 14.]

12. Mr. R. C. Bramley held charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police throughout the year.

13. The total strength of the force (Government, Municipal, and Cantonment) was 704 and was unchanged. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,14,659 (Government Rs. 87,561 : local bodies Rs. 27,128).

14. The health of the force was indifferent, 455 admissions to Hospital having occurred. The number of deaths was 7. Retirements on pension and on gratuity numbered 21. The conduct of the force as a whole continued to be indifferent, punishments numbering 164 against 166 in 1901. Dismissals numbered 17, and included 2 Head Constables. In nine cases members of the force were punished by Magistrates after trial for offences under the Penal Code. In 108 cases departmental fines were inflicted: the cases included four in which Sub-Inspectors were thus punished. Punishment by fining is not always a satisfactory method of punishment, especially when the plea that the police are underpaid is brought forward. In more than one case of departmental punishment which has come before the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, it has been pointed out that the allegation against the member of the force would have better been sent for trial in the Courts. The rewards granted for meritorious services in the year amounted to Rs. 564 and exceeded the grants of the previous year. Service in the police is unpopular at present. There is a good deal of slackness and cases of misconduct are too frequent. At the same time while the force is unpopular and the recruitment of men of a good stamp is far from easy, the departmental punishments inflicted should, as far as is practicable, be reduced.

15. The total number of true cognizable cases, including sanitary offences, was 2,602 in Ajmer and 726 in Merwara : 3,328 cases in all, against 6,188 in 1901. Sanitary offences, principally relating to the exposure of goods for sale in public streets or the obstruction of traffic, were very materially reduced, the number falling from 4,143 in 1901 to 1,020. As regards these cases instructions were issued in regard to the cases sent up under section 34 of Act V of 1861, and to these instructions the satisfactory result noticed is due. Cases under the Penal Code returned as true numbered 1,792 in Ajmer and 516 in Merwara. In Ajmer there was an increase of 259 cases, principally under serious and minor offences against person and property in the rural area where the rainfall was light in 1901. Better reporting was also effected in some circles. The number of cases investigated was 2,201. Of these 927 were prosecuted to conviction. The percentage of convictions to cases enquired into is higher than that of 1901. Persons arrested numbered 1,772, of whom 1,311 were prosecuted to conviction. As is usual in the backward Merwara tract, the percentage of convictions was higher than that in Ajmer. Of the persons convicted 174 were residents of Native States. The value of property reported stolen was returned at Rs. 63,487 and of property recovered at Rs. 17,581. Offences against the State numbered 23 against 20 in 1901. These included nine cases against the coinage. Murders numbered 8, against 7 in 1901. Two cases were expunged; in five acquittals took place and in one conviction was secured. Dakaitis numbered 11, against 14 in 1901 : robberies 18, against 16 in 1901 : excise and opium cases numbered 67.

16. The incidence of crime (sanitary and false cases excluded) in the year taken over 10,000 of the population as recorded in 1901 is as follows : Ajmer, 48.73 ; Merwara, 47.09. The District Superintendent draws notice to these very high percentages. They are high, no doubt, but a period of agricultural prosperity can hardly be yet said to have set in since the famine of 1899-1900 and the bulk of the crime is rural and directly connected with the nature of

the harvest. On the other hand, as regards serious crime the improvement that commenced in 1901 continues.

17. The District Superintendent brings to notice the delays that have in some cases been allowed to occur in the disposal of criminal cases in the Magisterial Courts at Ajmer, and reports a want of co-operation with the Ajmer Police by the State Police in Kishengarh and a difficulty as regards entry by the Ajmer Police into Jaipur territory for investigation in extraditable cases. These matters have been attended to or are under notice.

18. The number of previous convictions proved in the year was 206, against 144 in 1901. The finger impressions of 228 persons were taken in the year. The number of time-expired convicts under surveillance at the end of the year was 917. The registers are continually examined. A punitive police post was imposed for two months on the village of Gudah in Ajmer on account of thefts of grain committed from running goods trains. These thefts commenced in the famine and the ease with which they can be effected has led to their continuance. The post at Gudah had a good effect. The Police School in the Ajmer lines is reported to be working successfully.

19. The police record for the year is satisfactory. The Manual spoken of in last year's report has not yet been completed owing to the additional work caused by the distress in Merwara in 1902.

20. During the year 1902, the office of District Magistrate of Ajmer was held by Captain P. T. A. Spence and Captain H. B. Peacock, and of Merwara Justice by Rao Bahadur Pandit G. R. Khandekar and Mr. E. H. Kealy.

21. The total number of offences reported was 5,347, of which 4,942 were returned as true. Of these 1,016 only were reported under the Police Act, against 4,165 in 1901. The issue of orders last year restricting the action taken by the police under the Police Act has been very effective.

22. Under the operation of the opium rules of 1901 the number of cases under the Opium Act has nearly trebled.

23. The number of persons under trial in the year was 7,555 : of these 4,986 were convicted. The corresponding figures for 1901 were 9,394 and 7,467. The number of persons placed on trial before Honorary Magistrates was 3,209, against 5,789 in 1901. The average duration of each case was 8.11 days which exceeds the duration of the year 1901 which was 5.18 only. The reduction of the large volume of police cases accounts for this. The number of witnesses examined (7,108) corresponds closely with the number of persons placed on trial, the old excess of defendants on witnesses having disappeared for the same reason.

24. There was an appreciable increase in the number of cases in which proceedings were taken under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but the percentage of convictions (25.39) was lower than in 1901 (36.14). The number of persons placed on trial before the District Magistrates was 134. The Court of Sessions dealt with the cases of 44 persons, against 38 persons in 1901.

25. In the railway jurisdiction 397 persons were placed on trial, of whom 310 were convicted. As many as 187 of the persons on trial were charged with theft, 167 convictions for which were obtained. This apparent increase in the offences on the railway line is due to the inclusion of the statements compiled by the 1st and 2nd class Magistrates, Rajputana-Malwa Railway jurisdiction. Thefts of grain from running trains were much less frequent than in the previous year.

26. The number of appeals and revisions dealt with by the District Magistrate and the Sessions Court was 213. In 97 cases the sentence or order in appeal was confirmed. The year shows an increase in the revision and appellate work of the district.

27. The Court of the Cantonment Magistrate and Magistrate of the 1st class, Nasirabad, was inspected by the District Magistrate, Ajmer, while the District Magistrate of Merwara inspected the Courts of the Tahsildars and Magistrates of the 2nd class at Beawar and Todgarh during the year. The new jurisdiction scheme introduced at the close of the year has worked so far satisfactorily. The year 1902 was a normal year, and presents no special features in connection with Criminal Justice. The Courts generally worked satisfactorily.

[Year ending
December 31,
1902.]
[Vide Judicial
Statements,
Nos. 1 to 6 and 12,
Serial Nos. 15 to
20 and 29.]

3. Civil Justice.

[Year ending
December 31,
1902.]
[Fide Judicial
Statements
Nos. 1, 7 to 13,
(Serial Nos. 21 to
29.)]

28. The number of the courts was increased in the year by the appointment of an additional first class Subordinate Judge for the Merwara district. In the Ajmer district the number of first class Subordinate Judges was increased by one, the newly appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner of the third grade at Kekri exercising first class powers instead of the second class powers exercised by his predecessor. Hence the number of Subordinate Judges of the second class in Ajmer was decreased by one. In Beawar the Small Cause Court for the Beawar Tahsil, hitherto presided over by the Assistant Commissioner, was transferred to the newly appointed Subordinate Judge of the first class. The Small Cause Court jurisdiction of the Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad was restricted to the area of the Cantonment only. A long needed reform was effected in the year by a re-distribution of the civil judicial business among the various original and appellate courts with the object of assigning to each court a definite local jurisdiction and of relieving the Assistant Commissioners of Ajmer and of Merwara of much original civil work. The revised arrangements were introduced in August and their effect will hardly be distinguishable until they have been in operation for a complete year.

29. The total number of suits instituted was 8,750. Of these 4,790 were instituted in the Courts of Small Causes. The number of institutions was considerably less than that of 1901 (10,178): the year under report was a famine year in Merwara and one in which the harvests in Ajmer were indifferent. The volume of litigation appears to vary with the agricultural prosperity of the districts. The decrease in the institutions of the year took place mainly in the Small Cause Courts (4,790 institutions against 6,351 in 1901). The total value of the suits instituted was Rs. 6,06,714 against Rs. 7,25,020 in 1901. Suits of all kinds, the value of which was less than Rs. 50, numbered 6,245.

30. The total number of suits of all kinds for disposal was 10,071. This includes the pending list at the close of 1901 (1,073), and 248 suits under review, revival, and remand. Disposals by transfer numbered 83, and disposals without trial 1,750. The number of suits disposed of without contest was 5,828: of suits disposed of by arbitration, 189: and of suits disposed of with contest 1,200. The pending file at the close of the year was reduced to 961, and, of these, 211 suits had been pending for more than three months. The average duration of contested cases was 94.46 days: the figure on this head was worse than that of 1901 (71.59 days); on the appellate side 142 appeals from decrees were for disposal. The pending file at the close of the year was 19 appeals. The average duration of appeals was reduced from 122.57 days in 1901 to 62.40 days.

31. The number of applications for the execution of decrees, which came before the Courts, was 17,368 against 19,086 in 1901. The figure seems to call for no special comment. The number of pending applications at the end of the year was 3,376. In nine cases only was the judgment-debtor imprisoned.

32. The Ajmer head-quarter Civil Courts were inspected by the Commissioner and District Judge under the orders as to inspection sanctioned in letter from the First Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, No. 1037, dated August 23, 1902. The Beawar Courts were also inspected as was the Munsiff's Court at Todgarh and that of the Subordinate Judge, 1st class, at Kekri, and of the Subordinate Judge, 2nd class, at Deoli, and of the Munsiffs at Sawar and Bhinai.

4. Registration.

[Year ending
March 31, 1903.]
[Fide Statement
No. 30. (1)]

33. Of the total number of documents presented for registration, a percentage of 65.7 was registered by the Sub-Registrar of Ajmer, who is also Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Ajmer. The total number of documents registered (1,713) is less by 228 than that of 1901-1902.

34. Compulsory registrations show a decrease of 243 (from 1,549 to 1,306); the number of sales of agricultural land shows a decrease of 397 (from 659 to 262), as also does the number of mortgages (from 870 to 257). The value of land transferred by sale and mortgage amounted to Rs. 1,58,314, or Rs. 20,788 less than in the preceding year, while the area decreased from 9,245 bighas to 5,464 bighas.

35. Thus there was a decrease in registrations generally, in compulsory registrations, and in the value and area of agricultural land sold and mortgaged.

The year under report was, from an agricultural point of view, a better one than the preceding year, and the decrease is due to this fact.

36. The registration rules were slightly amended during the year under report, a provision having been made for the recovery of copying fees in advance.

(1) AJMER MUNICIPALITY.

37. The usual triennial election was held in January 1902, and the new Municipalities, members, who were then elected, took their seats on the 1st April 1902. The number of the members of the Committee remained unchanged. The total income of the year was Rs. 1,83,551 and the expenditure Rs. 1,56,913, as compared with Rs. 1,91,680 and Rs. 1,72,163 in 1901-1902. The closing balance of the year was Rs. 52,783. The total octroi receipts fell from Rs. 1,49,143 to Rs. 1,39,862 gross, or Rs. 1,12,110 less refunds (Rs. 27,752). The decrease in the octroi receipts is due to the smaller import of sugar, gur, and grain owing to the limited number of marriages and other feasts during the year under report.

[Year ending
March 31, 1903.]
(vide appended
tables 1 to 4, Serial
Nos. 31 to 34.)

38. The municipal income under the head of garden income fell from Rs. 5,004 to Rs. 2,216. The decrease is due to scarcity of water, owing to which the sugar-cane crop failed entirely. The income from the water rate amounted to Rs. 17,503, as against Rs. 17,071 in 1901-1902. The income from rents and sale proceeds of land was Rs. 3,845 and Rs. 2,161, respectively, as against Rs. 3,329 and Rs. 137 in 1901-1902. The increase under the head "sale proceeds of land" is due to the sale of a plot of model farm land to Kanwar Chand Mal Kothari for the construction of an ice factory, while the increase under head "rents" is due to competition at the annual auction of leases of municipal land. The municipal income from markets rose from Rs. 2,656 to Rs. 3,762. The increase is due to realization in advance of a site leased for Rs. 900 and to other petty increases in bidding at auction. The municipal income under other heads does not call for any special remarks.

39. Under expenditure, there is an increase of Rs. 1,589 under the head "Head office establishment." This is due to the entertainment of additional establishment and to the pay of certain other establishment being debited to this head.

40. Expenditure under public works and under conservancy showed a decrease of Rs. 3,392 and Rs. 10,728, respectively. No original works or roads were undertaken during the year. The expenditure of the year under conservancy does not include any extraordinary item, while the figures of 1901-1902 included the advances made to the railway for the purchase and repairs of conservancy carts and the payment of the price of grass purchased in 1900-1901.

41. The incidence of the octroi taxation on the population, as recorded at the Census of 1901, was Re. 1-0-2 per head, as against Re. 1-1-0 in 1901-1902. The octroi schedule is still under revision.

42. The sum of Rs. 12,700 was paid during the year on account of the Government loans. The balance of the loans due by the Municipality to Government amounted to Rs. 2,31,943 at the close of the year.

43. The water level of the Foy Sagar Reservoir was 12.06 ft. on the 1st April 1902, and it rose to 15.40 above sluice level on the 20th September 1902, at the end of the rainy season. The rainfall of 1902 was insufficient to fill the tank; it consisted mainly of light showers, there being an appreciable rise in the Lake on only a few occasions.

44. The number of births and deaths registered during the year were 1,511 and 3,156, as against 1,469 and 3,173, respectively, during the year 1901-1902. The birth and death rate per mille was 24.53 and 42.71, as against 19.39 and 41.88, respectively, for the previous year. The death rate per mille was nearly the same as in the previous year, while the birth rate rose by 5.14 per mille. The registration of births is clearly still defective. A few cases of cholera occurred during the year, and no disease in epidemic form appeared in the city. The total number of children vaccinated during the year was 2,641, as against 2,151 in 1901-1902.

45. The death rate of Ajmer city proper was 36.06 per mille, while that of the suburbs was as high as 58.72. The Chairman of the Municipal Committee

was asked last year to ascertain the cause of this difference, but the Committee has not as yet arrived at any conclusion. The long pending question of the rate at which water is to be supplied to the Railway Company, and the question of extending the water mains have been settled. The water is now supplied to the railway at the rate of 5 annas per 1,000 gallons.

46. The revision of the octroi rules and schedule is still under consideration. The question of the revision of the rents of the Kaisarganj suburbs has not yet been settled. The question of the construction of a new octroi office and outposts has been taken up.

47. A rough assessment of private buildings and lands within the municipal limits has been prepared, which shows an annual rental value of Rs. 5,01,365. The assessment of the house tax will be based on these figures, if it is eventually decided to impose this form of taxation in consequence of the large anticipated deficit in consequence of the revision of octroi tariff.

48. There is much to be done in the direction of sanitary and other improvements.

Thus the Civil Surgeon of Ajmer observes:—

"Covered drains in the principal streets and bazars are very objectionable, and should be abolished, open saucer drains being substituted. The interests of the shop-keepers, however, stand in the way, and the matter is still under consideration."

49. The Superintendent of Ward No. VIII observes:—

"The following works are absolutely necessary in my ward, and, as far as possible, they should be put in hand this year:—

- (a) Construction of pakka road dams on the Taragarh road in Inderkot.
- (b) Stone pavements in the streets near the Jhalra, the Imambara, in Mohalla Shorgaran, Silavatan, and Lakhankotri.
- (c) Clearing of, and repairs to, the Kela Bao, Katan Bao, Barbao, etc., in Inderkot."

50. The Superintendents of Wards Nos. V, VI, VII, and of Kaisarganj, mention certain works which should be carried out in their respective wards, and hope that they may be put in hand as far as possible.

51. Colonel W. W. Loch, C.I.E., A.-D.-C., the Principal of the Mayo College, held the office of Chairman of the Municipal Committee up to the 30th November 1902, when he resigned the office in consequence of his retirement from the public service. Mr. C. W. Waddington, who succeeded Colonel Loch as Principal of the Mayo College, was elected as Chairman of the Municipal Committee. He has recorded his thanks to the members of the Board for their cordial co-operation during his short tenure of office, and has acknowledged the unfailing zeal and assiduity with which the Secretary, Mr. A. M. Mackenzie, and the Assistant Secretary, M. Gopi Nath, have performed their duties.

(2) BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

52. The triennial election of Municipal Commissioners was held in December 1902, with the result that 9 out of 15 members were re-elected. The total income of the year was Rs. 57,016, and the expenditure Rs. 60,195, the closing balance being Rs. 11,599, and an investment of Rs. 10,000 in Government paper. The gross octroi receipts fell from Rs. 58,381 to Rs. 53,832, or Rs. 30,848 when the refunds amounting to Rs. 22,984 are deducted. The decrease in the octroi receipts is attributed to the smaller import of sugar, gur, and other commodities, owing to the temporary suspension of "Sauda" transactions, and also to the limited number of feasts in connection with marriages and deaths.

53. The trade of Beawar does not appear to have been affected by the raising of the refund limit from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 and this has been permanently sanctioned. The existing octroi schedule has been revised and is awaiting the final orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner. The incidence of the octroi taxation on the population, as recorded at the Census of 1901, was Re. 1-6-6 per head as against Re. 1-9-1 in the preceding year (1901-1902).

54. The system of octroi collection appears to have worked fairly, and the aggregate value of articles admitted to the bonded warehouse was Rs. 28,396 as against Rs. 42,120 in the preceding year.

55. The births and deaths of the year were as follows: births 911, deaths 722. The town was fairly healthy throughout the year.

56. The conservancy arrangements on the whole seem to have been fairly satisfactory. Owing to the deficient rainfall, there was a scarcity of water in the town, and therefore some of the municipal wells were deepened. Vaccination and the dispensary are dealt with elsewhere.

(3) KEKRI MUNICIPALITY.

57. The constitution of the Committee remained unchanged. The total income of the year 1902-1903 was Rs. 14,874, and the expenditure Rs. 13,982, the closing balance being Rs. 8,443 and an investment of Rs. 2,000 in Government paper. The gross octroi receipts rose from Rs. 9,813 to Rs. 12,962. Excluding the amount of refunds (Rs. 4,436) the net receipts from octroi were Rs. 8,526. The increase in the octroi receipts is attributed to better rainfall, in consequence of which goods were imported in larger quantities.

58. The incidence of the octroi taxation on the population, as recorded at the Census of 1901, was Re. 1-3-4 per head, against Re. 0-14-8 in 1901-1902.

59. The year was healthy. The births and deaths registered numbered 291 and 181 respectively.

60. The existing octroi schedule, which dates from 1891, was under examination in connection with the orders of the Government of India, dated the 24th April 1899.

SECTION IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Summary of
the year.

[For the year
ending on the 31st
March 1903]

61. *Ajmer*.—The *rabi* harvest for 1901-1902, the collections on account of which were made in 1902-1903, was not a good one, owing to the poor rainfall of 1901-1902. The *kharif* harvest of 1902 was a little better, but the outturn was estimated at only about annas 6 in the rupee. The water was sufficient in the wells, and there was no scarcity of fodder.

62. The area under cultivation for the *rabi* harvest of 1901-1902 was 25,561 acres, of which 1,010 acres failed. The outturn was estimated at 245,630 maunds. The area under cultivation for the *kharif* harvest of 1902-1903 was 120,281, of which 14,397 acres failed. The outturn was estimated at 421,357 maunds.

63. The revenue collected on account of these two harvests amounted to Rs. 2,00,311. The collections of revenue suspended in previous years amounted to Rs. 8,800. The total collections came to Rs. 2,09,111. The amount of revenue due in the year and suspended was Rs. 68,555.

64. A sum of Rs. 835 only was advanced to the cultivators under the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Loans Acts. Under these Acts the sum of Rs. 41,081 was recovered, and the outstanding account on the 31st March 1903 amounted to Rs. 2,05,208.

65. The Ajmer agricultural population is impoverished owing to a succession of bad seasons, and the Rajput land-holders are much in debt.

66. *Merwara*.—The *rabi* harvest of 1901-1902 was not a good crop, the cultivated area being only 14,024 acres, of which 731 acres failed. In the *kharif* harvest of 1902-1903, 58,637 acres were placed under cultivation, of which 2,931 acres failed. The outturn of this harvest was estimated at 255,997 maunds. The revenue collected on account of these two harvests was Rs. 54,268, while Rs. 469 only were collected on account of previous suspensions. Revenue amounting to Rs. 75,500 was suspended in the year.

67. A sum of Rs. 20,945 was advanced to the cultivators under both Acts. Rupees 13,106 were recovered, and Rs. 1,71,063 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

68. Owing to the scarcity in the Beawar Tahsil, three ordinary Departmental works were opened in May 1903.

69. The Merwara population has been demoralized by a series of famine years. Water for drinking purposes was sufficient, but there was no percolation in irrigation wells soon after the rains had ceased.

70. The application of Messrs. Bradbury Brady & Company for a prospecting license in the village of Kaolai in the Ajmer District is under the consideration of the Government of India.

71. Mr. Hormasji Jehangirji Hormasji, to whom a mining lease of three plots of land in Merwara was granted last year, did not commence mining till after the close of 1902-1903. During the year garnets were discovered in the Istimrari Estate of Deolia in the Ajmer District and are being mined, one anna in the rupee on the net profits of the Istimrardar having been fixed as the Government share under the Istimrari Sanad.

72. The returns of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway for the calendar year 1902 show a decrease in the number of passengers booking from stations inside Ajmer-Merwara from 749,752 to 653,981. The grain trade of the two most important local trade centres for the year under report and the previous year is shown below :—

Ajmer.—Imports in 1901, 8,016 tons; exports 634 tons; balance of imports 7,382 tons. Imports in 1902, 17,528 tons; exports 550 tons; balance of imports 16,972 tons.

Beawar.—Imports in 1901, 5,563 tons; exports 1,843 tons; balance of imports 3,720 tons. Imports in 1902, 17,591 tons; exports 2,161 tons; balance of imports 15,430 tons.

The increase in the grain imported in 1902 was due to famine conditions in Beawar and scarcity in Ajmer.

Imports of cotton at Beawar fell from 1,013 in 1901 to 516 tons during the year under report.

73. The total expenditure on public works (other than irrigation and Public Works, railways) during the year ending 31st March 1903 amounted to Rs. 98,075. The chief items of expenditure were buildings for "Law and Justice" Rs. 30,511, buildings "Public Works Department" Rs. 1,569; "other public buildings" Rs. 10,895; roads Rs. 32,096; and establishment, tools and plants Rs. 19,336. The restoration of Shah Jahan's marble Baradaris on the Anasagar embankment was completed during the year, with the exception of Baradari No. 5, the work on which is now being carried out. The expenditure incurred on this work during the year amounted to Rs. 8,968-13-5.

74. During the year 1902-1903, there was no change in the District mail District Post lines, the mileage of which remained 193 miles. The number of articles Offices- despatched and the number of articles received for delivery were 52,883 and 63,820, respectively, against 40,368 and 60,266 in the year 1901-1902. The [Year ending on the 31st March 1903.] increase in correspondence received and despatched is attributed to the normal progress of the Post Office. The percentage of articles that remained undelivered was 4.49, against 5.28 in the year 1901-1902.

The actual expenditure on the District Post offices during the year amounted to Rs. 3,942-15-4.

75. At the end of the year the length of the roads on which trees were Arboriculture, newly planted and maintained was as follows:—Imperial Roads 33 miles 2 fur- Road-side long, District Roads 17 miles 2 furlongs. The number of trees newly planted tree plantation during the year 1902-1903 was 2,451. The number of nurseries maintained [Year ending the 31st March 1903.] during the year was four. The total cost of these operations was Rs. 3,447, distributed as follows: Imperial Rs. 2,005, District Rs. 1,442.

During the year 1901-1902, notices were issued inviting the village bodies and land-owners to plant and maintain trees on the road-sides in Ajmer-Merwara in return for the grant of ownership in these trees and road-side trees already standing, the right to cut down the trees being alone reserved. The plan did not prove a success, and was consequently abandoned.

76. There are sixty-three rain-gauges in Ajmer-Merwara. They have all Inspection of been inspected from time to time by the District officers, and found to be in Rain-gauges. good order, with the exception of the rain-gauge at Pisangan, which has since [Year ending the 31st March 1903.] been put right by the Executive Engineer, Ajmer Provincial Division. The funnels and bottles of three rain-gauges were stolen, but they have been replaced. There was no alteration in the number or location of the rain-gauges during the year 1902-1903.

SECTION V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—IMPERIAL.

(1) LAND AND WATER REVENUE.

Character of the Seasons.

[For the year ending on 31st March 1903.]

[See Appended Statements, Serial Nos. 35 and 36.]

Recovery of Revenue.

Prices.

Takavi Loans.

77. The average rainfall of the District during 1902-1903 was 16.77 inches against a normal of 21 inches. A statement showing the total rainfall of the District is appended. The rainfall, though larger than in the previous year, was not well distributed. The *rabi* harvest in Ajmer-Merwara was not a good one, while the *kharif* harvest in the Beawar Tahsil was damaged by drought.

78. The whole of the land revenue demand for the *rabi* and *kharif* harvests was not collected, and the revenue for the same harvests was suspended to a large extent in the Ajmer and Beawar Tahsils. Proposals for the remission of the suspended amount in the Beawar and Todgarh Tahsils were lately submitted.

79. The collections of the year were as follows: Arrears Rs. 8,862; revenue of the year Rs. 2,54,986; total Rs. 2,63,848.

80. The retail prices of the principal food grains in April 1902 were above the normal; but as the season went on, there was a gradual fall. The prices that ruled in the months of September, October, and November 1902 were between 17 and 20 seers per rupee in the Ajmer District and 18 to 23 seers in the Merwara District.

81. The Takavi loan account was as follows:—

	Outstanding at the beginning of the year.	DURING YEAR.		Outstanding at the end of the year.
		Advanced.	Collected.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883 . . .	2,08,294	5,700	15,500	1,98,494
(2) Under the Agriculturists Loans Act, XII of 1884 . . .	2,00,384	16,080	38,687	1,77,777
TOTAL . . .	4,08,678	21,780	54,187	3,76,271

Cattle.

82. The number of cattle returned during the year is shown in the following table:—

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Cows and bullocks	95,139	97,114	107,976
Buffaloes	23,048	20,453	12,468
Sheep and goats	200,109	146,792	235,869

Boundary Marks and Disputes.

83. The inspection returns show that the boundary marks were in a satisfactory condition. The boundary dispute between Ajmer and Shahpura remained unsettled.

Records and Staff.

84. The three tahsils in the Ajmer-Merwara District, *viz.*, Ajmer, Beawar, and Todgarh, were inspected by the Assistant Commissioners of Ajmer and

Merwara, respectively, the result of inspection being on the whole satisfactory. The Patwari Instructor was on duty throughout the year, and an examination of Patwaris was held on the 7th November 1902 and the following days.

85. For the recovery of land and water revenue and takavi 165 dastaks Processes and 31 warrants were issued in the Ajmer District, and six dastaks were issued in the Merwara District. No property was sold nor was any one imprisoned.

86. The failure of the *kharif* crop (January 1903) in the Beawar Tahsil necessitated the opening of departmental works to afford relief to cultivators in May 1903. No poor house was opened nor was kitchen relief given.

87. The revenue business statement shows a rise from 4,787 to 5,403 in the Revenue cases. Ajmer District, and a fall from 6,729 to 3,141 in the Merwara District in cases disposed of. The rise in Ajmer was due to the disposal of mutation cases, and the fall in Merwara to the institution of a small number of registration cases.

88. 7.44 acres of land was taken up by the Rajputana Malwa Railway Land acquisition Company for a crossing station at Hatundi in the Ajmer District. The Assistant Commissioner of Merwara was authorized to pay the compensation for land taken up for famine works in Merwara to the persons concerned.

89. No suits were instituted by or against Government during the year. Government Suits.

(2) OPIUM, EXCISE, AND DRUGS.

90. The minimum guaranteed amount of the year, *viz.*, Rs. 74,000, for Excise. the country liquor contract was recovered. Out of the sum of Rs. 28,000 outstanding against the Abkari Contractor on account of previous years, [Vide appended forms 1 to 5, Serial Nos. 37 to 41.] Rs. 25,797-6-3 were remitted by the Government of India after the close of the year, in their Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 2264-Ex., dated the 29th April 1903. The consumption of country liquor decreased by 4,207 gallons, as compared with the previous year's figures. The average selling price of country liquor was Re. 0-1-2½ per dram or Rs. 3-10-0 per gallon.

91. During the year, 466½ chests of opium were exported to the Punjab, Opium. and none to Bombay. The duty levied was Rs. 1,30,620, and exceeded the duty of the previous year by Rs. 6,300. The levy of import and excise duty on opium has since been sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1904. The opium farm and vend fees fetched Rs. 21,446, as against Rs. 11,731 in the previous year. The retail vend licenses granted in the rural area numbered 47. The number of cultivation licenses issued was 1,514, of which 1,485 were for Merwara. This large decrease in the number of cultivation licenses issued is probably due to the introduction in 1901-1902 of revised rules, under which a license to cultivate poppy is required. Cultivators, who were in the habit of cultivating opium, evidently found that it was troublesome to observe the conditions of the license, and so in the succeeding year gave up poppy for other crops.

92. The import duty on drugs and the bonded warehouse fees rose from Drugs. Rs. 1,704 to Rs. 2,285. There was a slight rise in the license fees, *viz.*, from Rs. 8,770 to Rs. 8,820.

93. Prosecutions under the Excise Act and Opium Act numbered 18 and Prosecutions. 58. The number of persons convicted under each Act was 16 and 44, respectively. Two proprietors of chandu smoking dens were prosecuted and convicted. The number of dens reported to exist at the end of the year was 15.

94. The Government of India have, since the close of the year, sanctioned Staff. the strengthening of the Excise Preventive Staff, with effect from the 1st September 1903.

(3) STAMPS.

95. Stamp receipts decreased under the heads of court-fee stamps and Stamps. paper for judicial petitions. This is attributed to the falling off in the institutions of civil suits in the year. There was a decrease in the sale of non-judicial stamps, which is attributed to slackness in monetary transactions. [Vide appendix statement, Serial No. 42.] No cases of wilful breach of the Stamp rules were detected. The uncollected balance of Stamp duty in pauper suits at the close of the year was Rs. 4,962. The charges of the year amounted to Rs. 16,406, against Rs. 17,541 in the previous year. There was a decrease in the amount of discount paid and refunds granted, and a small increase under office establishment and contingencies.

(4) INCOME TAX.

96. The number of persons assessed fell from 1,944, to 1,919, while the demand rose from Rs. 64,001 to Rs. 65,377. Of the demand 98.47 per cent. was collected; of the outstanding balance of Rs. 995, Rs. 862 have since been recovered.

97. In the course of collection, 25 processes were issued, as against 70 in the preceding year. The number of revision petitions preferred by assesseees to the Commissioner under section 27 of the Income Tax Act, was six. Four petitions were rejected and two remained pending at the close of the year.

B.—REVENUE AND FINANCES OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

District Fund
(excluding
Dispensary
Fund).

[Year ending 31st
March 1903]
[Tables 1 to 8 Serial
Nov. 44, 45 and 46.]

98. The District Fund receipts for 1902-1903 amounted to Rs. 39,111 and the expenditure to Rs. 32,543. The closing balance of the fund was Rs. 18,437. The receipts were larger than those of the previous year by Rs. 14,047, the increase being principally due to the grant of contribution from Imperial Revenues in aid of the general resources of the local funds, as sanctioned in letter No. 4680-I.A., dated the 17th October 1902, from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, as also on account of the refund of arrear contributions paid on behalf of the village school teachers and District Board Head Office establishment, the Government of India not having accepted pension contributions with retrospective effect. The expenditure during the year under report rose from Rs. 29,854 to Rs. 32,543 showing an increase of Rs. 2,689. The increase is principally due to a contribution made towards the Dispensary Fund for the purchase of instruments for the Ajmer General Hospital. A sum of Rs. 500 was awarded for prizes at the Annual Pushkar Horse Show and Cattle Fair.

99. In connection with the improvement of the breed of cattle, every endeavour was made to purchase suitable bulls for breeding purposes, but without success.

100. The itinerant Veterinary Assistant, whose services were engaged last year (1901-1902), has continued to work well, and it is satisfactory to note that some of the Istimrardars have commenced to appreciate his services. A sufficient stock of medicines and instruments has been purchased for him.

Dispensary
Fund.

[For the year ending
the 31st March
1903.]

101. This fund opened with a cash balance of Rs. 3,085. The receipts increased from Rs. 5,790 in 1901-1902, to Rs. 10,544, while the expenditure was the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 6,414. The increase in the receipts is due to a sum of Rs. 2,000 having been contributed by the District Board for the purchase of surgical instruments for the Ajmer Hospital, and to a donation of Rs. 2,100 by Seth Damodar Das of Beawar for the construction of a new operation room in the Beawar Dispensary. The closing balance was Rs. 17,185, of which Rs. 8,500 are invested in Government securities.

Health Office
Account.

102. This account was abolished as a separate account from the 1st July 1902, and the pay of the Health Office establishment has since been paid by the Ajmer Municipality. There was a closing balance of Rs. 29-1-5 to the credit of the account.

Victoria Memo-
rial Fund.

103. The subscriptions realized under this head have been placed to the credit of the District Board, for the construction of a memorial. The form which the memorial will take has not yet been definitely decided.

Local Funds,
Incorporated
and Excluded.

[Year ending 31st
March 1903.]

104. *Pound Fund.*—The receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,657, as against Rs. 2,629 in 1900-1902, which included the sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle for the three previous years. The expenditure increased from Rs. 1,147 to Rs. 3,350. During the year 1902-1903 Rs. 1,800 were transferred to the District Board for road repairs, and a sum of Rs. 500 was transferred to the Beawar Municipality. The closing balance of the fund stood at Rs. 1,144.

105. *Patwari Fund.*—The income of the fund increased from Rs. 29,849 to Rs. 34,547 and the expenditure decreased from Rs. 40,173 to Rs. 36,757. The increase is chiefly due to the Imperial contribution in aid of the Local Fund. The sum of Rs. 3,050 was repaid during the year under report towards the liquidation of the Government loan of Rs. 12,000. The closing balance of the fund stood at Rs. 14,512.

106. *Chaukidari Fund*.—The receipts decreased from Rs. 14,523 to Rs. 11,166, and the expenditure from Rs. 17,053 to Rs. 11,044. The expenditure in 1901-1902 included a sum of Rs. 5,000 on account of the purchase of a Government promissory note, while there was no such expenditure in 1902-1903. The receipts of the previous year included arrears which were realized.

107. *Police Clothing Fund*.—There was a decrease in the year under report both in the receipts and expenditure, the former from Rs. 7,851 to Rs. 6,881, and the latter from Rs. 7,842 to Rs. 5,126, respectively. The decreases are due to winter uniform not having been issued, and to no recoveries having been made from the sowars on account of the loans granted in the famine. The closing balance of the fund stood at Rs. 6,463 in cash and Rs. 5,000 in Government securities.

108. *Police Chanda Fund*.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,668 and expenditure to Rs. 1,750, as against Rs. 1,507 and Rs. 1,418, respectively, in 1901-1902. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 518.

109. *Nasirabad Cantonment Fund*.—The total receipts of the fund were Rs. 40,345, as against Rs. 57,334 in 1901-1902, while the expenditure increased from Rs. 39,683 to Rs. 48,000. These variations are accounted for mainly by the fact of the incorporation of the Octroi Fund into the Cantonment Fund.

110. The receipts in 1901-1902 included the unspent balance at the credit of the Octroi Fund in January 1902, in consequence of the incorporation of that fund into the General Cantonment Fund. There were no such extraordinary receipts in the year under report.

111. The increased expenditure is reported to be due to (1) the improved system of conservancy introduced into the Cantonment in the beginning of 1902, and (2) to the fact that charges on account of refunds, charges for collection of revenue, grants-in-aid to schools and water-supply, etc., that were formerly met from the Octroi Fund, are now debited to the Cantonment Fund.

112. The closing balance of the Fund stood at Rs. 13,152, against Rs. 20,808 in 1901-1902.

SECTION VI.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[Year ending on
the 31st March 1903
[Vide appended
Tables 1 to 7, Serial
Nos. 47 to 58.]

113. The number of educational public institutions remained unaltered, *viz.*, 66. The average numbers on the rolls and the average daily attendance of institutions maintained by the Department were 3,600 and 2,691, respectively, against 3,679 and 2,590 in 1901-1902. Recovery from the effects of the famine and subsequent distress are necessarily slow; so large a proportion of young children was swept away that the school's natural source of supply has in great measure for a time ceased to be; but, with returning prosperity, the number will increase gradually.

The Government
College and
Schools.

114. During the year, the changes in the staff have been few. The number of students in the College classes at the end of the year was 66 and in the School 200. In the University examinations the College was particularly successful, eight students out of ten candidates passing the B. A. Examination, 10 out of 15 candidates the Intermediate, and 13 out of 21 candidates the Entrance. The Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Examination, which was formerly held under the auspices of the educational authorities of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, was discontinued under the orders of the Government of India. The Vice-Principal and Professors are especially reported by Mr. Reid as having done excellent work, and the work of the senior teachers has also been similarly noticed. The proposal to affiliate the College to the Allahabad University in the B. Sc. section standard was not sanctioned, it being found that the College was not supplied with the necessaries for the chemical course. The plan and estimate for the new boarding house required for the Government College, Ajmer, have been sanctioned.

Lower College.

115. The Lower College had 460 boys on its rolls at the close of the year. Proposals for affording increased accommodation to the Lower College are under consideration. The average daily attendance was very nearly the same as last year.

Aided Schools.

116. The number of aided schools was five. These schools had an enrolled number of 1,415 pupils, and were well reported on. The question of bringing the undermentioned five European schools under the European Schools' Regulations is under consideration.

- (1) Ajmer Railway School.
- (2) Ajmer Convent School.
- (3) Abu Road Railway School.
- (4) Phalera Railway School.
- (5) Bandikui Railway School.

Village Schools.

117. The number of village schools was the same as last year, *viz.*, eight secondary and 41 primary schools. From two of the secondary schools, eight boys appeared for the Middle Vernacular Examination, and two were successful. The teachers of the village schools are reported to have performed their duties quite satisfactorily, and with a sense of responsibility. Of the 41 primary schools, 20 are classed as good, 18 fair, while three are recorded as bad. The eight secondary schools receive on the whole fair reports. The average daily attendance in the village schools rose from 2,314 in 1901-1902 to 2,524 in the year under report. The cost of the village schools in the year was Rs. 29,595, of which Rs. 14,477 was Government (Imperial) expenditure.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

118. The usual religious fair at Pushkar was held in the second week of November 1902, a precaution being taken against the introduction of plague by the stoppage of the issue of tickets from the infected areas. The usual horse show and cattle fair was held at the same time. The number of exhibits showed a decrease. The attendance of people and pilgrims was estimated at the same figure as last year, *viz.*, 50,000. No serious crime occurred during the fair. The sanitary arrangements were excellent, and no epidemic disease broke out during the fair.

119. The Urs Fair, in connection with the shrine of the Khwaja Sahib at Ajmer, was held in the first week of October 1902, under precautions similar to those adopted for the Pushkar Fair. The number of pilgrims who attended the fair during 1902 was about 40,000. No serious crime was reported.

120. The Tejaji Fairs at Beawar and Kekri were held in the second week of September 1902. These fairs are, to a great extent, local gatherings, and generally attended only by people from the neighbouring country side. About 8,000 persons attended the fair at Beawar, while the attendance at Kekri was not so good.

121. The Arab stallion "Quit" continued to be posted at Ajmer, but the Veterinary demand for his services, as in the previous year, was but moderate, the number of mares covered by him being only 20. The question of replacing the Arab stallion by a Marwari, Kathiawari, or Australian stallion is under consideration. The number of horse stock present at the Pushkar Fair in November 1902 was 635. The animals exhibited were not of the stamp required for Government service.

[Year ending March 31, 1903.]
[Tables Nos. I, I(a),
E, P, Q, M, N,
(Serial Nos. 55
to 60).]

122. The number of cattle exhibited at Pushkar was 1,937. As reported last year, Nagori bulls were again not procurable during the year under report, and the proposed purchase of such bulls by the District Board was consequently delayed. An outbreak of foot and mouth disease among cattle was reported from Mount Abu, and a Senior Veterinary Hospital Assistant with the requisite remedies was sent at once from Ajmer. The only cattle disease reported in Ajmer-Merwara during the year consisted of a few cases of foot and mouth disease observed by the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department during a tour which he made in the Ajmer District during December 1902.

123. The Bhumias of the Ajmer District were, as usual, received by the Bhumias. Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer on the 8th November 1902, on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Of the total demand of Rs. 3,961 on account of *nazarana*, a sum of Rs. 3,933 was recovered. The recovery of the balance, *viz.*, Rs. 28, has been suspended till the 1st January 1904.

P. J. MELVILL, *Major,*
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

AJMER ;
September 4, 1903.

APPENDICES TO REPORT.

No. 1.—Climate of the Ajmer and Merwara Districts, 1902

	In.	ct.
RAINFALL IN INCHES—		
January to May	1	58
June to September	15	46
October to December	0	00
TOTAL	17	04

TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT—

May—

Maximum	98	00
Minimum	76	00
Mean	84	50

July—

Maximum	96	00
Minimum	77	00
Mean	83	70

December—

Maximum	68	00
Minimum	39	00
Mean	1	00

PREVAILING WINDS—

January to May	N E. N. W.
June to September	S. W. W.
October to December	N. W. W.

H. R. WOOLBERT, *Major, I.M.S.,*
Superintendent of Meteorological Observatory, Ajmer

No. 2.—Civil Divisions of Ajmer and Merwara Districts, 1902-1903.

Name of Division.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.	Number of villages on revenue roll.	How many Magistrates' Courts of all orders.	How many Magistrate's Courts of all orders.	Maximum distance in miles of village from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of P. lics.	Total cost of salaries and Police allowances.	EXPENDITURE.	
													Land.	Gross (including District Funds).
AJMER	Ajmer	1	2,063,816	367,453	Ajmer	415*	18	30	24 miles from Ajmer to Harotra.	10	558	2,05,829	R	R a. p.
					Nasirabad	22,494							2,00,111	
					Kekri	7,053								
					Piangan	4,318								
					Bhinai	4,911								
					Masuda	1,172								
					Puhkar	3,831								
					Sawat	3,327								
					Deoli	5,803								
					Bawar	21,928	5	6	33 miles from Todgarh to entrance point of Merwara.	10	116	73,057	54,731	
TOTAL . . . . .	...	2	2,710,650	476,912		...	23	33	.....	...	704	2,78,050	...	14,49,192-13-3

* Includes khajas, jadis, and latimari villages.

P. J. MELVILL, Major,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 3.—Statement of population of the Ajmer and Merwara districts according to the Census of 1901.

According to Census of 1901.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	TOTAL.
<i>Inhabited Houses.</i>			
Number of masonry and all other kinds of dwellings . . .	80,800	26,601	107,401
Population	367,453	109,459	476,912
Number per square mile	177.53	170.61	175.90
<i>Classification of Population.</i>			
Christians	3,229	483	3,712
Hindus { Sikhs	261	...	261
{ Jains	14,409	5,513	19,922
{ Hindus and Aryas	293,021	87,798	380,819
Muhammadans	56,378	15,053	72,031
Others	162	12	164
TOTAL	367,453	109,459	476,912
Prevailing languages	Ajmeri, Marwari, Dhundhari, Mewari, Hindustani, Urdu, and Hindi.	Merwari, Marwari, Dhundhari, Mewari, Hindustani, Urdu, and Hindi.	

P. J. MELVILL, Major,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III-Police.]

STATEMENT A.

No. 4.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1902.
Part I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu in the year 1902. (a)

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offense.	Number of complaints disposed from previous year. (b)	Number of complaints (c) and cases instituted suo motu by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examination of the complaint (Section 208, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred to the Police.	Number of offences investigated.	Number of offences investigated before issue of process.	Number of offences dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial. (d)	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED. (d)				Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
													Not referred to this Police for investigation.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction (f).	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Percentage of service of those columns 15 and 16.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Section 147, Indian Penal Code	Rioting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	"	Defiling a place of worship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	"	Trespassing in a place of worship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	"	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	"	Do. by implement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	"	Do. to extort property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	"	Illegal restraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	"	Assault to deter a public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	"	Do. to a woman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	"	Do. to commit theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	"	Kidnapping from lawful custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	"	Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	"	Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	"	Do. by a clerk or servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	"	Mischief by poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	"	Do. by killing an animal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	"	Do. to supply water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	"	Criminal trespass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	"	House trespass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	"	Housebreaking by night	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	1	120	93	1	10	10	2	...	9	25	5	...	...	...	5	with- drawn.

(a) Each column will show the number actually received, dismissed, investigated, declared false, etc., during the year.

(b) Cases under trial at the beginning of the year should be included.

(c) Where more than one offence is charged, one complaint only should be shown.

(d) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(e) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(f) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(g) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(h) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(i) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(j) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(k) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(l) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(m) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(n) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(o) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(p) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(q) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(r) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(s) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(t) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(u) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(v) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(w) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(x) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(y) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

(z) Where a complaint is made to the Police and the Magistrate, the case should be entered in the Police Register.

Magistrate cannot be entered as ending in conviction when anyone of the accused is finally convicted by a competent Court. Attempts should be shown immediately after the offense attempted.

P. J. MELVILLE, Major,
 Commissioner, Jimer-Marwara.

STATEMENT A.

No. 5.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1902.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PRO- CESSES ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total persons concerned.	Number discharged or acquitted. (c)	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behavior). (d)	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
			Warrant.	Summons. (a)	Accused whom warrants issued, but could not be executed.	Reading service of summons and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.								
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Section 167, I. P. C.	Rioting . . . . .	...	6	...	...	0	...	0	1	5	83.3	...	
2	" 295	Destroying, damaging or defiling a place of worship . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
3	" 297	Trespassing in a place of worship	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...
4	" 326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapon .	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	1	33.3	...	
5	" 356	Assault to commit theft .	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
6	" 379	Theft	7	1	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...
7	" 406	Criminal breach of trust .	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	2	18.18	...	
8	" 408	Do. by a clerk or servant.	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.00	...	
9	" 429	Mischief by killing an animal.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
10	" 447	Criminal trespass . . .	...	67	...	...	11	...	67	50	2	2.9	10	5 withdrawn.
11	" 448	House trespass . . .	2	4	...	...	2	...	6	4	...	...	1	1
		TOTAL .	32	78	...	...	24	3	113	79	11	9.73	17	6 withdrawn.

(a) Column (6) should not include persons against whom a warrant eventually issued.
 (b) Cases of death, escape, or transfer before appearance may be mentioned in the column of Remarks.
 (c) The number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (including accomplices pardoned under sections 337 and 339, Criminal Procedure Code), and those who died, escaped, or became lunatic during trial, should be shown in the Remarks column.
 (d) It may be mentioned in the Remarks column how many of these were convicted of a non-cognizable offence only.
 A person is punishable under Chapter V, Indian Penal Code, other than those specified in sections 115 to 120 of this Code, should be shown with the substantive offence abetted. Attempts should be shown immediately after the offence attempted.
 Note.—This statement should be prepared by the Magistrate.

P. J. MELVILLE, Major,
 Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

AJMER-MERWARA DISTRICTS FOR 1902-1903.

Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.															15
87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	
302, 303, 305	Murder	by thug dacoit robbers poison	3	100	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15
307	Other murders	5	100	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	15
308	Attempts at murder	2	100	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	15
309	Culpable homicide	5	100	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	15
310	Rape	5	100	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	15
311	Unnatural offences	2	100	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	15
312	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	100	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	15
313	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	7	100	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	15
314	Grave hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant	2	38	2	38	2	38	2	38	2	38	2	38	2	15
315	Grave hurt	38	100	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	15
316	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	15
317	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant	1	17	1	17	1	17	1	17	1	17	1	17	1	15
318	Hurt by dangerous weapon	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	15
319	Kidnapping or abduction	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	15
320	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	19	100	19	100	19	100	19	100	19	100	19	100	19	15
321	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	15
322	Habitually dealing in slaves	19	100	19	100	19	100	19	100	19	100	19	100	19	15
323	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	15
324	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	3	112	3	112	3	112	3	112	3	112	3	112	3	15
Total															21

Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.

325, 327, 333	Dacoity	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11
329, 332	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11

(a) In this column should be included cases shown in a previous year as "undetected," in which accused persons are arrested or sent up for trial during the year of report.
 (b) If a person is accused of a crime in a previous year and is not known whether the offence was or was not committed. Cases in which there is no doubt of the offence, but the offender has not been detected or apprehended, must be entered in column 17.
 (c) Only those cases should be entered in column 19 in which it is not known whether the offence was or was not committed. Cases already shown in columns 14 and 18 should be entered in column 19.
 (d) Cases already shown in columns 14 and 18 should be entered in column 19, but should be shown in the Remarks column.
 (e) The order to be entered in column 22 and 23 is that in force at the end of the year. But a note may, if thought advisable, be made in the column of Remarks showing how many acquittals took place in the Appellate or Revisional Court.
 See also Notes (a), (c), and (f) to Part I of Statement A. The same rule as to entering acquittals and attempts should be followed in all the statements.

NOTE.—This statement should be prepared by the Police.

Class V.—Minor offences against Property.									
42	451, 456	Leaving house-trespass or house-breaking	5	...	5	100	...	...	...
43	379 to 382	Theft . . . { of cattle ordinary	4	199	...	100	...	...	...
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	11	956	...	92-81	...	...	...
45A	409	Servant, Banker, or Agent	40	...	...	100	...	...	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	5	...	...	100	...	...	...
46A	419, 420	Cheating . . .	125	...	...	100	...	...	...
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	2	1	...	100	...	...	...
48	451, 452	Breaking closed receptacle	11	...	...	100	...	...	...
Total			21	1,312	...	91-77	...	...	...
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.									
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	3	...	...	100	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (9), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	46	...	...	100	...	...	...
51	...	Offences against Gambling Act.	1	...	...	100	...	...	...
52	...	Excise Laws	16	...	...	100	...	...	...
53	...	Opium Act	53	...	...	100	...	...	...
54	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Railway Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	Salt and Customs Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55A	...	Arms Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 283, 285, 286, 287, 291 to 294, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Act III of 1880, Sections 14, 15, 27.	Contaminant Act	65	...	...	100	...	...	...
Total			2	1,139	...	100	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			42	3,350	...	96-90	...	...	...

(a) In this column also should be included cases shown in a previous year as "undetected," in which accused persons are arrested or sent up for trial during the year of report.

(b) If no accused person sent to Magistrate for trial.

(c) Only those cases should be entered in column 13 in which it is not known whether the offence was or was not committed. Cases in which there is no doubt of the offence, but the offender has not been detected or apprehended, must be entered in column 17.

(d) Cases already shown in columns 11 and 12 should be excluded from columns 21, 22, and 23. Cases of death, escape, or insanity during trial, and charges abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (sections 217, 249, 250, 333, 346, and 491, Criminal Procedure Code), should not be included in column 23, but should be shown in the Remarks column.

(e) The order to be entered in filling in columns 22 and 23 is that in force at the end of the year. But a note may, if thought advisable, be made in the column of Remarks showing how many acquittals took place in the Appellate or Revisional Court. See also Notes (a), (b), and (f) to Part I of Statement A. The same rule as to entering abettments and attempts should be followed in all the statements.

NOTE.—This statement should be prepared by the Police.

R. C. BRANLEY,
District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 7.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1902.

Part IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a Police Station, or in cases taken up by the Police.

Serial number.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	REMARKS.	
		1	2
1	115 117 118, 119	1	20
2	181 to 136, 138	10	20
3	231 to 254	10	20
3A	285 to 293A	10	20
3B	467 and 471	10	20
3C	489A to 489D	10	20
4	213 to 216, 216A	10	20
5	224 to 226	10	20
6	143 to 163, 167, 158, 160	10	20
7	149, 170, 171	10	20
TOTAL		10	20

Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.

[illegible]

**Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property,
or against Property only.**

[illegible]

NOTE.—This statement should be prepared by the Poll

Part IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a Police Station, or in cases taken up by the Police—continued.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH FURNISHED.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.																REMARKS.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	2	3	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been reported by the Police to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169 and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial. (a)	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted. (b)	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour). (c)	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 8).	Number under trial at close of the year.	
26	454, 455, 457 to 460 .	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt .	...	370	...	...	9	2.43	...	...	2	11	874	67	307	32.68	306	...	
27	449 to 452 .	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
28	412, 413 .	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	28.67	...	...
29	311, 400, 401 .	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaites, robbers and thieves .	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL .	...	428	...	...	11	2.57	...	...	2	22	437	102	335	76.65	334	3	1
40	341 to 344 .	Wrongful restraint and confinement .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
41	336, 337 .	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	374 .	Compulsory labour .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
43	453, 456 .	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking .	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	82.33	5	...	
44	370 to 382 .	Theft . (of cattle ordinary	...	96	...	...	3	8.12	...	...	2	1	96	31	75	78.12	73	...	
		TOTAL .	...	936	...	...	14	2.04	...	...	2	12	686	101	585	85.27	582	...	

[illegible]

(a) Cases of death, escape, or transfer before appearance may be mentioned in the column of Remarks.
(b) The number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (including accomplices pardoned under sections 337 and 338, Criminal Procedure Code), and those who died, escaped, or became lunatic during trial, should be shown in the Remarks column.
(c) It may be mentioned in the Remarks column how many of these were convicted of a non-cognizable offense only.

NOTE.—This statement should be prepared by the Police.

R. C. BRAMLEY,
District Superintendent of Police, Jymer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III.—Police.]

STATEMENT B.

No. 9.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1902.
Part II.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	OFFENCE.	Persons concerned in cases pending at the end of the year, under trial or against whom process had issued).	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or complying with the year's order, or those against whom process were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Court(s).	Persons directed to appear without trial.	Persons tried. (b)		Percentage of number convicted and sentenced to process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's order, or on Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2	Section 160, I. P. C.	Affray	...	3	70	...	78	...	63	16	20.5	...	
3	" 100 "	Illegal gratification by a public servant	...	3	1	...	4	...	3	1	25.0	...	
3	" 170 "	Omitting to give information to a public servant	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	1	33.3	...	
4	" 183 "	To give false information to a public servant	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	50.00	...	
5	" 183 "	Resistance to lawful authority	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	3	75.0	...	
6	" 180 "	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his duties	...	3	4	...	7	...	3	4	57.14	...	
7	" 198 "	Disobedience to lawful order	...	6	...	...	6	...	4	1	50.0	...	
8	" 198 "	Giving false evidence	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
9	" 203 "	False personification	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	
10	" 211 "	False charge of offence	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	
11	" 223 "	Escape from confinement	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
12	" 228 "	Intentional insult	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	
13	" 261 "	Fraudulent use of weight	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	50.0	...	
14	" 263 "	Being in " measure	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	
15	" 260 "	Being in possession of false weight	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	100.0	...	
16	" 272 "	Selling noxious food	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
17	" 273 "	Ditto	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...
18	" 323 "	Thurt	3	475	6	4	480	39	192	48	57.14	37	227
19	" 352 "	Assault	...	824	13	1	836	80	247	103	9.56	8	393
20	" 383 "	Extortion	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	12.3	...	
21	" 417 "	Choking	...	27	...	...	27	6	17	3	7.4	2	24
22	" 426 "	Mischief	...	103	...	...	102	15	45	11	10.78	7	

AJMER-MERWARA DISTRICTS FOR 1902-1903.

23	434	"	Mischief by removing landmark	..	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...					
24	469	"	Forgery for purpose of cheating	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
25	471	"	Forged document	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
26	472	"	Counterfeiting coin	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
27	489	"	Defacing any property	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
28	494	"	Marrying again during the life of a husband	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	497	"	Adultery	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
30	498	"	Enticing a married woman	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
31	504	"	Inault	..	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
32	510	"	Being in state of intoxication	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
33	107, Cr. P. C.	"	Security	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
34	409	"	Maintenance	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
35	Births and Deaths Act	..	.....	..	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
36	Act V of 1861	..	.....	..	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
37	Offences under Chowkidari Act	..	.....	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
38	Otroi Rules	..	.....	..	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
39	Municipal Act	..	.....	..	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
40	Abkari Act	..	.....	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
41	Conservancy Regulation	..	.....	..	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
42	Cattle Trespass Act	..	.....	..	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
43	Salt Act	..	.....	..	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
44	Forest Bye-Laws	..	.....	..	...	...	739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
45	Excise Act	..	.....	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
46	Opium Act	..	.....	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
47	Gantonment Code	..	.....	..	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48	Sanitary Rules	..	.....	..	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
GRAND TOTAL														12	2,180	1,118	8	3,302	245	689	1,638	49-6	60	670

(a) Persons whose cases had been pending from the previous year should be included in this column.
 (b) Cases of death, escape, or transfer before appearance may be included in the column of Remarks.
 (c) The number committed in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped, or became lunatic during trial, should be shown in the Remarks column.
 (d) It should be mentioned in the column of Remarks how many of these were convicted of a cognizable offence.
 Note.—This statement should be prepared by the Magistrate.

NOTE.—This statement should be prepared by the Magistrate.

R. J. MELVILL, Major,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III—Police.]

STATEMENT C.

No. 10.—Showing property stolen and recovered during the year 1902.

OFFENCES.		Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to stolen.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					R a. p.	R a. p.		
10	302, 303, 395, and 357, Indian Penal Code	3	2	66·66	661 15 0	617 15 0	97·88	
30	395, 397 and 398, Indian Penal Code	10	3	30·	1,185 0 6	14 15 0	1·26	
32A	394, 397 and 398, Indian Penal Code	3	2	66·66	41 10 3	26 6 0	61·90	
38	392 and 393, Indian Penal Code In dwelling	1	1	100·	35 0 0	35 0 0	100·	
33A	392 and 393, Indian Penal Code. On Highway	3	1	33·33	251 1 9	0 9 0	00·22	
33B	392 and 393, Indian Penal Code. Other	8	3	37·5	407 13 0	212 14 0	52·20	
36	454, 455, 457 to 460, Indian Penal Code	377	210	68·66	25,383 11 1	4,001 11 4	15·79	
38	412 and 413, Indian Penal Code . . . .	...	6	...	...	175 8 3	...	
44	379 to 392, Cattle theft	188	83	43·35	6,700 0 0	3,116 4 0	46·50	
44A	379 to 392 I. P. C. Ordinary	940	516	54·89	22,843 4 11	5,492 8 4	24·04	
45	406 to 408, Indian Penal Code	31	16	51·61	5,868 1 6	136 13 6	23·34	
45A	409, Indian Penal Code	5	2	40·	129 3 0	10 2 0	7·75	
46	411 and 414, Indian Penal Code . . . .	...	120	...	...	3,708 4 0	...	
	TOTAL	1,564	995	63·61	63,487 3 0	17,581 15 2	27·67	

R. C. BRANLEY,

District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vol. Section III—Police.]

STATEMENT D.

No. 11.—Return of professional crime* for the year 1902.

OFFENCES.	CASES.				PERSONS.				NUMBER OF POLICE WORK FOR THREE YEARS.				REMARKS.
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction had taken place up to beginning of the year. †	Occurred during the year. ‡	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH CONVICTION WAS OBTAINED.		Number concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Convicted.	Under trial or arrested at close of the year.	Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police.	Persons convicted.	Value of property stolen. §	Value of property recovered.		
			Of those in column 2.	Of those in column 3.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Thuggee { (a) By strangulation { (b) By poisoning													
Other Professional crime—													
Dacoiti													
Robbery													
Cattle theft, etc., etc. . .													

NOTE.—Every case of Thuggee (i.e., strangulation or poisoning accompanied by or for the purpose of robbery) is to be entered under Thuggee.

* Note.—Every case of Thuggee (i.e., strangulation or poisoning accompanied by, or for the purpose of, robbery) should be deemed a case of professional crime and be entered accordingly. Other crimes should only be entered in the statement if they are professional crimes, i.e., committed by persons belonging to a class or class of organized criminals who make offences dangerous to society their profession. Sufficient particulars must be reported to the Inspector-General of Police to satisfy him that the description applies to every case entered in the statement. Where a particular kind of offence (e.g., robbery by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs, or the use of fire-arms, or the use of explosives, or the use of poison, or the use of any other means) is committed, it should be stated in the Remarks column. In the "Remarks" column all property stolen, and all property recovered, in each year must be mentioned in columns 7, 8, 9, and 10 must contain all persons falling under their respective descriptions, whatever the date of the offence. All property stolen, and all property recovered, in each year must be mentioned in columns 11 and 12.

† Cases, however, should not be excluded from this column in which the Court, in acquitting or discharging the accused, expressed an opinion that the offence was committed, although not satisfied that it was committed by the defendant.

‡ The value of property stolen should not be that reported by complainant; but if a clear opinion on the point has been expressed in the judgment of a Court, it should be followed.

§ In the "Remarks" column all persons falling under their respective descriptions, whatever the date of the offence. All property stolen, and all property recovered, in each year must be mentioned in columns 7, 8, 9, and 10 must contain all persons falling under their respective descriptions, whatever the date of the offence. All property stolen, and all property recovered, in each year must be mentioned in columns 11 and 12.

R. C. BRAMLEY,
District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Fide Section II.—Police.]

STATEMENT E.

No. 12.—Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of District Police in the year 1902.

SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF POLICE.													
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CLANDESTINE, TOWN OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUES.										STRENGTH OF CLANDESTINE, TOWN OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID WHOLLY FROM OTHER THAN IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUES.													
Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Head Constables.	Number of Mounted Constables (mounted and unmounted).	Number of Mounted Constables.	Number of Foot Constables.	Number of Water Constables.	Total.	Officers.		Men.	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistant District Superintendents and their offices and personal establishments.	Total pay of subordinate officers (column 3 to 6).	Total pay of Constables of all ranks (column 7 to 9).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 13 and 14.	AVERAGE PAY OF		Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in column 13 to 17.	Total Cost.	Payable from (a) Imperial, (b) Provincial Revenues.		Payable from other sources.
										Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Head Constables.						Number of Mounted Constables.	Number of Foot Constables.			Number of Water Constables.	Mounted Constables.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Almer Moravia	..	1	3	11	93	37	629	..	704	20	232	..	7,912	3,512	63,010	1	23 1 1	7 3 10	10,716	1,11,659	97,661	27,123	

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.										PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME (OFFICERS AND MEN).													
DISTRICT FORCES.										TO AREA.													
Reserve.	Officers.	Men.	Police employed in Courts.	Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.	Total.	On Town, Municipal, or Police Boat duty.		Population of whole Province (or District) in square miles.	Number of Police Stations.	Municipal, Imperial, or other.	Number of Outposts.	Of the whole Province (District).	Of Province (District) exclusive both of the area and the force in towns.	Of Towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of Towns exclusive of the force in towns.	Of Province (District) exclusive both of the population and the force in towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (column 5 and 10 of Part III of statement A).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime (column 22 and 23).	0.31 to 1 policeman.	0.31 to 1 policeman.	0.31 to 1 policeman.	0.31 to 1 policeman.	
						Officers.	Men.																
21	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65	67	69
..

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.

PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME (OFFICERS AND MEN).

District Force.													In Cantonments.		Area of whole Province (or District) in square miles.		Population of whole Province (or District).		Number of Police Stations.		Municipal, Imperial, &c.		Number of Outposts.		TO POPULATION.					TO AREA.		Total amount of cognizable crime reported (column 6 of Part II of statement A).		Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime (columns 32 and 33).		REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Guards over Lock-up and Treasure (if not included in columns 26 and 27), also policemen on order by duty.				Police employed in Courts.				Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.				Total.		On Town, Municipal, or Native bazaar duty.		Of the whole Province (District).	Of Province (District) exclusive both of the population and the force in towns.	Of towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (column 6 of Part II of statement A).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime (columns 32 and 33).	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.		1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.	1 policeman to 1,000 men.

* Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled officers and men employed on office duties.

† Column 43 to 45, i.e., one policeman to so many square miles; in towns, so many policemen to one square mile.

‡ A "town" contains 5,000 inhabitants or more.

§ Column 46 to 48, one policeman to so many of the population.

Note.—In this statement, when rendered for the Province, Railway Police should be included; the Police employed on each Railway being shown in a separate horizontal line.

The Special Police Reserves, which exist in Madras and the Central Provinces, should also be shown in a separate line under the appropriate columns, both in the District and Provincial Returns.

R. C. BRANLEY,
District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT I (I).

[illegible]

No. 14.—Return* showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for 1902.

[illegible]

3. This statement does not refer to Assistant District Superintendents or officers of higher rank.
4. Suspension should only be entered when it is ordered as a substantive punishment, or when it neither is cancelled, nor terminates after enquiry in dismissal, degradation, or fine or other departmental punishment (in the latter cases the eventual punishment only should be entered).

R. C. BRAMLEY,
District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

[vide Section III—
Criminal Justice.]

Judicial Statement No. 2—(Criminal).

No. 16.—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1902.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including his readings from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	7	7	7	73	28	19	...	26	
Offences by, or relating to, public servants, Chapter IX	18	17	17	85	66	19	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	21	20	20	60	25	21	...	1	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	14	14	14	16	3	8	...	5	
Offences relating to Coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	2	2	2	4	4	...	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	5	5	5	6	1	6	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	12	12	12	12	6	6	...	...
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	4	3	3	6	4	1	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI	22	18	19	22	13	8	...	1	
Offences affecting life . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing of miscarriage; injuries to unborn children; exposure of infants; and the concealment of births	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Hurt	259	210	211	563	436	52	9	38	8 escaped and one died.
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	3	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	*Escaped.
Criminal force and assault	457	250	296	601	676	97	12	17	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	4	4	4	5	1	4	...	...
Rape	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...
Unnatural offence	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII	603	593	593	851	146	700	5	8	
Theft	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extortion	16	11	15	47	26	19	1	1	+Died.
Robbery and dakkai	6	3	3	3	1	2	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property	62	44	46	51	24	26	2	2	
Criminal breach of trust	115	111	114	190	56	131	1	2	
Receiving of stolen property	32	18	18	27	18	7	...	2	
Cheating . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	76	53	51	175	98	19	1	7	
Mischief	342	298	299	507	163	327	4	13	One died and 3 escaped.
Criminal trespass . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	5	5	5	6	...	5	1	...	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	60	25	25	29	33	5	...	1	
Defamation, Chapter XXI	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	10	7	7	9	2	5	...	2	
Offences under special and local laws	214	210	214	241	18	221	1	1	
Chapter VIII, sections 107, 108, and 110, security for keeping the peace	17	12	12	17	16	1	...	...
Chapter VIII, sections 100 and 110, security for good behaviour	44	41	41	46	30	15	...	1	
Cantonments Military Act No. III of 1880	143	143	143	233	33	201	...	...
Cattle Trespass Act No. I of 1871	21	21	22	48	31	16	...	1	
Excise on Spirits and Drugs Act XXII of 1881	10	10	10	20	2	18	...	...
Forests Regulation No. VI of 1874	404	404	404	950	82	903	11	...	
Gambling Act No. III of 1867	1	1	1	6	6	...	...	...

No. 16.—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, etc.—concl'd.

Description of Offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including those brought from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Municipalities Regulation No. V of 1886	1,209	1,209	1,203	1,313	228	1,042	38	5	
Opium Act No. I of 1878	86	85	85	97	7	89	..	1	
Police District Act No. V of 1861	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,020	69	956	5	..	
Post Office Act No. XIV of 1866 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railways Act No. XIV of 1879 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registration of Documents Act III of 1877 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stamp Act I of 1879 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Protection of Wild Birds and Game Act XX of 1887	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
TOTAL	5,347	4,942	4,905	7,555	2,347	4,986	51	131	

NOTE.—Column 1.—(1) "Attempts" should be entered immediately after the offences to which they relate.

(2) "Abetments" should be included with the substantive offences abetted.

(3) When giving the list of special and local laws against which offences have been committed, care should be taken to specify the title of each Act quoted, as well as its number and year. An Act of a local legislature should be distinguished by initial letters placed after the number of the Act.

Column 2.—All offences (cases) of which information was given, complaint made, or cognizance taken under Chapters IV, V, XIV, XVI, C, P. C., for the first time during the year, are to be shown, although some of the charges may not have been prosecuted, or may have turned out to be false.

Column 3.—This column should be the total of column 2, less the number of cases dismissed under section 203, C. P. C., and less all other cases in which a *Magistrate* declared that the charge was false and that the offence never occurred, or which were dismissed as frivolous and vexatious, and in which the complainant was fined under section 250, C. P. C.

Column 4.—This column should be the total of columns 5 to 9, plus column 9 of previous year's statement.

Column 5.—Persons transferred from one Court to another in the same Province are not to be entered in this column.

Column 6.—A note should be added in the column of Remarks showing respectively the number of persons who died, escaped, or were transferred.

General.—Cases committed or referred should not be included in this statement by the committing or referring Magistrates. The results of the trials in these cases should be shown by the Courts to which the cases are committed or referred. If the total of column 7 of Statement 4 be deducted from the total of column 2 of that statement, the difference should correspond with the total of column 5 of this statement.

P. J. MELVILL, Major,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[*Vide* Section III—Police.]

Judicial Statement No. 3—(Criminal).

No. 17.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in Ajmer-Merwara during 1902.

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VIC and section 485	1 person under trial at the end of the year.
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	12	17	16	1	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII. Security for good behaviour	41	16	30	15	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	2	11	...	14	
5. Possession, Chapter XII . . . . .	...	...	...	...
6. Frivolous or vexatious accusations, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1	1	1	...	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLIII	5	5	4	1	
10. Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, section 163, against convicted offenders released under section 162 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	64	83	51	31	

NOTE.—Column 1, Sub-head 6.—Complaints filed under section 240 are not to be entered as convicted in Statements 2, 4, or 5, but the fact of their having been disposed of may be noted in the column of Remarks of Statement 2, against the complaints preferred by them.

Column 1, Sub-heads 2 and 3.—Cases under sections 107, 104, 109, 110, 118, 120, 121, C. P. C., will also appear under the appropriate head of the schedule in Statement 2. Persons convicted under these heads, and required to give security or recognizance under sections 107, 123, C. P. C., will also appear in Statement 4.

Column 1, Sub-heads 4, 5, and 8.—Cases under these sub-heads will not appear in Statements 2, 4, or 5. Jury cases under Chapter 1-III, however, appear in Statement 13.

P. J. MELVILLE, Major,
Commissioner, and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

[*Vide* Section III.] **Judicial Statement No. 4—(Criminal).**
No. 18.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1902.

Class or Courts.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF.													Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	BANKERS.					
	CONVICTION.																						
	On regular trial.			On summary trial.			Released on probation.			Discharged or acquitted.													
	Sentences passed.	Released on probation section 862, Criminal Procedure Code.	Discharged after admission, or parent or guardian, etc.	Sentences passed.	Released on probation section 862, Criminal Procedure Code.	Discharged after admission, or parent or guardian, etc.	Sentences passed.	Released on probation section 862, Criminal Procedure Code.	Discharged after admission, or parent or guardian, etc.	Sentences passed.	Released on probation section 862, Criminal Procedure Code.	Discharged after admission, or parent or guardian, etc.	Sentences passed.	Released on probation section 862, Criminal Procedure Code.	Discharged after admission, or parent or guardian, etc.	Youthful offenders dealt with under section 31, Act VIII of 1897.	Committed or referred.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18					
Village Officers					
Subordinate Magistrates					
Subordinate Magistrates					
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code					
Magistrates of Districts					
Courts of Sessions					
Superior Courts					
TOTAL	7,617	91	2,847	4,374	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	4,952	8.11	7,168	...

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head "Courts of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under section 133, C. P. C. Column 2, Sub-head "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Courts on reference under section 133, C. P. C. Column 3.—Includes the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending, at the end of the year if not decided.

Column 4.—A note against the figure for each Court should be made in the column of Remarks showing separately how many accused persons were transferred to other provinces. Column 5 and 6.—Persons whose cases were referred to a Superior Court for higher punishment for offences under section 862, Criminal Procedure Code, or for confirmation of sentence will be entered in column 7, and not in columns 5 and 6, against the Court making the reference. Against the Court receiving the reference they will be shown as acquitted or acquitted, according to the orders passed by it, or as pending if orders have not been passed.

Column 7.—These cases will also be shown against the Magistrate who made the reference, and the reference will be shown as acquitted or acquitted, according to the orders passed by it, or as pending if orders have not been passed. Column 8.—Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped, or was transferred. Column 9.—In calculating the duration before the Magistrates' Courts, the starting point to be taken is not the date of complaint or information, but that of apprehension, or attendance on summons or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days occupied should be given, commencing from the date of commitment. Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest or has escaped from custody should be taken off the file till the persons implicated appear again.

General.—The figures in this statement should agree with those of Statement No. 3, and should include nothing else.

P. J. MELVILLE, Major,
 Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[The Section III.]

Judicial Statement No. 5—(Criminal).

No. 19.—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1902.

CLASS OF TRIAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO										DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																						
	IMPRISONMENT.						FINE.				WHIPPED.																						
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Military.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or answer for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	No. 10 and under.	No. 20 and under.	No. 30 and under.	No. 40 and under.	No. 500 and under.	No. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Rs. a. p.	Total amount of fines received during the year.	Rs. a. p.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	16 days and under.	6 months and under.	3 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.		
1	2	2	4	5	0	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Rs. a. p. <td>Rs. a. p.<td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td></td>	Rs. a. p. <td>20</td> <td>21</td> <td>22</td> <td>23</td> <td>24</td> <td>25</td> <td>26</td> <td>27</td> <td>28</td> <td>29</td>	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	..	..	..	150	27	..	1,967	..	..	..	1,916	40	1	..	..	..	..	2,186 3 1	2,118 11 0	77 0 0	78	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy Magistrates sitting singly, II class and III class	..	..	..	251	27	..	1,208	225	..	..	1,173	34	1	..	..	..	..	2,118 11 0	118 4 0	54	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Magistrate, I class	..	..	..	352	20	..	639	241	9	14	481	47	6	..	..	..	..	2,987 9 0	221 0 0	6108	220	220	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Magistrates	..	1	..	53	3	..	10	34	1	1	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	331 0 0	20 0 0	3	19	38	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Courts of Sessions	1	..	..	11	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	269 0 0	119 0 0	..	..	2	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superior Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	..	831	84	..	3,716	600	11	15	3,672	135	9	10	..	..	..	8,012 7 1	535 4 0	213	573	03	10	1	108	232	50	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-head " Courts of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 31, 34, and 123, C. P. C.

Syntherisma—Includes cuts decided by the High Court on reference under sections 307 and 374. C. b. G.
Cuttings—Includes flies realized during the year, though imposed in successive years. This column is intended to show the realized portion of cuts imposed by assessors in the exercise of original jurisdiction only.

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(c) the number entered as certified in Statute 4. If necessary in note cases such as those in which fulfilment of contract is ordered under Act XIII of 1959 in a book-amount, the number entered as certified in Statute 4 should be entered against each liability due to the creditor, and the number entered as certified in Statute 4 should be entered against each liability due to the debtor.

punishment, or for continuation of sentence, the punishment, if any, sanctioned by the higher Court should be entered against such higher Court, and not against the Court making the reference.

P. J. MELVILLE, Major,

Commissioner and Sessions Judge, Amer-Merutira.

[illegible]

Judicial Statement No. 6 A—(Criminal).

No. 20 A.—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases for Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1902.

Tribunal.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.										REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants or applicants for revision before the Court.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Pending trial.	
APPEALS.											
High Court	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL APPLICATIONS.											
High Court	30	...	14	7	1	6	...	...	1	1	

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
 First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General,
 Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III.]

Judicial Statement No. 7—(Civil).

No. 21.—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1902.

CLASS OF TRANSACTIONS.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVABLE PROPERTY.										REVENUE SUITS.										TITHE AND OTHER SUITS.										REMARKS.									
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancellation of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distrikt.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other causes.	For partition or kabayats.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, etc.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.		Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 201, Act X of 1895 (also Hindu Willa Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																								
Unpaid Tribunals	211	17	714	27	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Judges, 1st and 2nd class, and Munsiffs	891	20	953	22	13	4	12	40	3	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts	3,355	613	763	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Court of the District	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,181	900	2,378	49	17	8	35	42	8	3101

NOTES.—Column 23.—Applications under section 205 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872 should be entered in this column.
 Column 24.—Only suits brought under Chapter XXXIII of the Civil Procedure Code should be entered as "Interpleader suits" in this column. Cases under section 278, Civil Procedure Code, should be entered in Judicial Statement 9, Part II, as Miscellaneous Cases.
 Column 25.—Uncontested probate cases are not to be entered as suits in this column, but as Miscellaneous Cases.
 Column 26.—Applications under sections 22 and 23 of the Civil Procedure Code should be entered as suits in this column.
 Column 27.—Applications under sections 12 and 13 of the Civil Procedure Code should be entered as suits in this column.
 Column 28.—In suits under section 12 of the Civil Procedure Code, the plaintiff should be shown in the statements. If the plaintiff is returned or rejected before registration, it should not find entry in the statements. If an appeal against an order rejecting a registered plaintiff is granted, the plaintiff should be shown over again in the statements.

Judicial Statement No. 8—(Civil).

No. 22.—Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1902.

VALUABLE SUITS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.										TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Fixed exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which not to be estimated in money.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.													
I.—CIVIL COURTS.													
Unpaid Tribunals	340	803	251	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Judges, 1st and 2nd class, and Munsiffs	504	1,061	308	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts	1,003	2,172	732	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Court of the District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,907	4,338	1,292	1,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

P. J. MELVILLE, Major,
 Commissioner, and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 24.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of the Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1902.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases completed and uncompleted.	
		WITHOUT CONTEST.					WITH CONTEST.								
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed <i>ex parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> .	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
														16	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid Tribunals	15	...	5	2	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	54.61
Paid Sub-Judges, 1st and 2nd class, and Munsiffs	220	2	38	14	12	...	15	1	1	56	43	38	16	98.61	
Chief Courts of the Districts	41	...	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	26	...	0	...	74.70
Small Cause Courts	123	...	17	22	2	1	...	1	...	46	26	13	1	65.55	
Total	404	2	63	39	15	2	22	2	1	129	70	59	17	83.45	

Notes.—*Cases.* 2. Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year. If not decided, General. (1) Cases of appeals from the Courts of the several Provinces. (2) Cases of applications dealt with by the Supreme Court only and decided in the notes to Judicial Statements 10, Part II, should not be shown in this statement. * Includes cases instituted under Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889.

**P. J. MELVILL, Major,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.**

Judicial Statement No. 10—(Civil).
No. 25.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1902.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decision confirmed, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>ex-parte</i> .				CONTENDED.				Of these more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.	
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from Original Decrees.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
Sub-Judges exercising Appellate powers	78	...	2	3	6	1	...	...	26	12	21	...	7	1	56.22	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	64	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	29	4	7	6	12	...	70.84	3	
TOTAL	142	...	7	3	7	1	...	...	55	16	28	6	19	1	62.40	3	

NOTE.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of Remarks.

Judicial Statement No. 10—(Civil).
No. 26.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1902.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, C. P. C. Act, 1881.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>ex-parte</i> .				CONTENDED.				Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.	
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
Sub-Judges exercising Appellate powers	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	39.33	..
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	20	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	10	1	6	2	4	..	..	70.6	..
TOTAL	35	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	10	1	11	2	4	..	..	48.42	..

NOTE.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. This column should also include appeals in miscellaneous judicial cases, i.e., the cases entered in Judicial Statement IX, Part II, and the following classes of applications under the Civil Procedure Code which are dealt with by Appellate Courts, viz.—
(1) Application to an Appellate Court to withdraw or transfer an appeal, section 25.
(2) Applications for admission or re-hearing of an appeal, sections 669, 660.
(3) Applications for leave to appeal as a pauper, section 692.
(4) Applications for review of judgment, section 693.

P. J. MELVILL, Major,
Commissioner, and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 10 A—(Civil).
No. 26A.—Statement showing the business of the High Court for Ajmer-Merwara in 1902.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals or applications before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Rejected as based upon insufficient grounds.	Judgment or order confirmed.	Judgment or order modified.	Judgment or order reversed.	Cases remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Objections under section 601 of Act XIV of 1892.	RAMANKA.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
APPEALS.	14	...	...	3	1	...	4	1	5	1	1	
High Court												
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL APPLICATIONS.	88	...	...	50	3	2	1	9	23	3	...	
High Court												

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III.]

Judicial Statement No. 11—(Civil).

No. 27.—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1902.

CLASS OF COURT.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS								On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	REMARKS.				
	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.						Wholly infructuous.	ON WHICH MOVABLE PROPERTY WAS GIVEN		ON WHICH IMMOVABLE PROPERTY WAS GIVEN				ON WHICH FOR EACH WAS GIVEN			On which special provisions were enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	
											Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was dealt with under sections 306, or 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1859.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 376.	Of movables.						Of immovables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																							
Unpaid Tribunals	2,022	29	179	917	1,128	372	5	9,712	...	1	37	114	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...
Paid Sub-Judges, 1st and 2nd class, and Munshis.	4,810	20	757	1,367	1,031	1,012	65	1,39,917	7	10	65	136	151	14	106	6	117	12	3	121	...		
Small Cause Courts	9,930	330	771	3,583	3,475	1,603	45	48,431	2	25	71	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	17,363	385	1,707	5,610	4,554	3,370	115	1,95,053	9	45	176	331	152	14	109	5	117	13	3	220	...		

Judicial Statement No. 12—(Civil).

[Vide Section III.]

No. 28.—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1878.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.											AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.		REMARKS.
	Total number for bearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, etc.	GRANTED.		REFUSED.				Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which Proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade	10	...	2	5	...	...	...	3	...	2	5,124 8 6	...	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10	...	2	5	...	...	...	3	...	2	5,124 8 6	...	1,387 12 0	1,387 12 0	...

NOTE.—Column 1, Sub-head "Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts."—Specially empowered under section 350, Act X of 1877. Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. Column 3.—Applications struck off for default or otherwise not prosecuted should be entered in this column.

P. J. MELVILL, Major,
Commissioner, and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III.]

Judicial Statement No. 13—(Civil and Criminal).

No. 29.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1902.

CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPLOYED, DISTINGUISHING CRIMINAL FROM CIVIL COURTS.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	JURY TRIALS.				ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			Remarks.	
				Cases in which the judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the jury did not approve of the verdict.		Number of cases in which judge agreed with assessors.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH JUDGES DIFFERED FROM				
					Wholly.	Partially.		Whose cases he referred under section 203, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 203, C. P. C.	One Assessor.		Both Assessors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURTS.												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.
Courts of Session . . . { Jurors
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	20	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	4	...
TOTAL	20	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	4	...

NOTES.—Column 4.—The figures given in this column should agree with the totals of columns 10, 11 and 12. Cases in which, owing to the accused having pleaded guilty, or for other causes, the opinions of the Assessors are not taken, should be entered in columns 4, 10, 11 or 12.

Column 12.—Note in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.

P. J. MELVILL, Major,
Commissioner, and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

[*Vide* Section III.]

TABLE 1.

No. 31.—Population and Constitution of the Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1902-1903.

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	Number of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits according to the Census of 1901.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.							
			Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	TOTAL.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
Ajmer	1	73,839	1	5	17	23	12	11	7	16
Beawar	1	31,928	...	5	15	20	4	16	2	18
Kekri	1	7,053	...	9	...	9	2	7	...	9

P. J. MELVILL, Major,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

TABLE 2.

No. 32.—Income of Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1902-1903.

HEADS OF INCOME.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.			TOTAL.
	Ajmer.	Beawar.	Kekri.	
OPENING BALANCE	<i>R</i> 26,145	<i>R</i> 24,728	<i>R</i> 9,551	<i>R</i> 60,424
MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES—				
<i>Octroi—</i>				
Class I.—Articles of food or drink for men or animals	77,107	27,733	6,020	1,10,860
II.—Animals for slaughter	7,050	550	...	7,600
III.—Fuel, lighting, and washing	6,763	5,897	4,030	16,690
IV.—Building materials	2,009	832	199	3,040
V.—Drugs, gums, and spices	2,762	2,782	1,922	7,466
VI.—Tobacco	4,067	5,235	140	9,442
VII.—Cloth	29,607	4,265	399	34,261
VIII.—Metals	9,032	2,170	246	11,448
IX.—Miscellaneous	1,437	4,878	14	5,829
TOTAL	1,39,834	53,832	12,970	2,06,636
Tax on houses and lands . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" animals and vehicles . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" professions and trades . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Tolls (on roads and ferries) . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Water rate . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Lighting rate . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates) . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Other taxes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES . . . . .	...	...	...	...
REALISATION UNDER SPECIAL ACTS—				
From pounds	858	500	106	1,464
" hackney carriages	273	...	...	273
" licenses for the sale of spirits and drugs . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" other sources . . . . .	...	45	...	45
TOTAL	1,131	545	106	1,782

No. 32.—Income of Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1902-1903—concluded.

HEADS OF INCOME.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.			TOTAL.
	Ajmer.	Beawar.	Kekri.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—				
Rents of lands, houses, sarais, dāk bungalows, etc.	3,845	1,246	1,383	6,473
Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc.	2,161	575	113	2,849
Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	9,590	30	142	9,762
Fees and revenue from educational institutions . . .	...	70	...	70
" " medical . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" " markets and slaughter-houses	3,762	...	...	3,762
" " tramways . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Other fees	293	...	...	293
Fines under Municipal and other Acts	358	228	18	604
Interest of Investments—				
For general purposes . . . . .	...	300	60	360
" educational purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" medical purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Premium on loans . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	20,009	2,449	1,715	24,173
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES)—				
From Government—				
For general purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" educational purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" medical purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
From Local Funds—				
For general purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" educational purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" medical purposes . . . . .	...	120	...	120
From other sources—				
For general purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" educational purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" medical purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	120	...	120
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals	1,169	...	...	1,169
Other items	19,885	20	83	19,988
TOTAL	21,054	20	83	21,157
EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—				
Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from savings bank . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Loans—				
From Government . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Raised in the market from private individuals	...	...	...	...
Realisations of sinking fund for repayment of loans . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Advances—				
Permanent	781	50	...	831
Other	278	...	...	278
Deposits	464	...	...	464
TOTAL	1,629	50	...	1,579
TOTAL INCOME, EXCLUDING OPENING BALANCE	1,83,551	57,016	14,874	2,55,441
TOTAL INCOME, INCLUDING OPENING BALANCE	2,09,696	81,744	24,425	3,15,865
INCIDENCE OF TAXATION (MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES) PER HEAD OF POPULATION	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
INCIDENCE OF INCOME (EXCLUDING OPENING BALANCE) PER HEAD OF POPULATION	1 0 2	2 7 3	1 13 5	...
INCIDENCE OF INCOME (EXCLUDING OPENING BALANCE) PER HEAD OF POPULATION	1 10 5	2 9 7	2 1 9	...

P. J. MELVILL, Major,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III.]

TABLE 3.

No. 33.—Expenditure of Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1902-1903.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.			TOTAL.
	Ajmer.	Besawar.	Kokri.	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES—	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
General administration (office establishment; inspection; honorary magistrates' establishments, etc.).	9,920	4,047	120	14,087
Collection of taxes including bonded warehouses (establishment; purchase of account books, paper, and money boxes; repairs to outposts, etc.).	3,518	2,172	1,590	7,280
Collection of Tolls on roads and ferries . . .	...	...	...	...
Survey of land . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Refunds	27,752	22,984	4,436	55,172
Pensions and gratuities . . . . .	...	60	...	60
TOTAL .	41,190	29,263	6,146	76,599
PUBLIC SAFETY—				
Fire (establishment; purchase of fire engines and buckets; repairs, etc.).	54	...	...	54
Lighting (establishment; purchase of lamps and oil; repairs, etc.).	3,726	1,132	473	5,331
Police (establishment; purchase of clothing and lanterns, etc.; repairs to outposts, etc.).	16,359	4,939	1,195	22,493
Rewards for the destruction of wild animals and snakes.	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	20,139	6,071	1,668	27,878
PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE—				
<i>Water-supply—</i>				
Capital outlay	25	...	...	25
Establishment, repairs, etc.	11,329	1,535	200	13,064
<i>Drainage—</i>				
Capital outlay . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Establishment, repairs, etc.	12	68	19	99
Conservancy (including road-cleaning and watering) and latrines.	30,301	7,360	1,121	38,782
Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,328	2,425	554	6,305
Vaccination	579	327	...	906
Markets and slaughter-houses	408	...	...	408
Veterinary Hospital . . . . .	...	495	...	495
Pounds	394	...	97	491
Dak Bungalows and Sarais . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Arboriculture, public gardens, experimental cultivation.	4,798	1,127	816	6,741
Registration of Births and Deaths	60	...	36	96
<i>Public Works—</i>				
Establishments	1,212	149	...	1,361
Buildings	305	1,888	105	2,298
Roads	7,780	2,605	315	10,700
Stores . . . . .	...	198	...	198
TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE .	61,029	18,175	3,263	82,467
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—				
Schools and Colleges	5,271	1,248	952	7,471
Contributions . . . . .	...	3,693	191	3,884
Libraries, museums, menageries, etc. . .	...	447	72	519
TOTAL .	5,271	5,388	1,215	11,874

No. 33.—Expenditure of Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1902-1903—concluded.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.			TOTAL.
	Ajmer.	Beawar.	Kekri.	
	R	R	R	R
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR GENERAL PURPOSES . . .	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Interest on loans—				
Interest due on account of years previous to year of report.	11,906	...	...	11,906
Interest due on account of year of report . . .	...	...	...	...
Discount . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Actual cost of works done for private individuals	1,816	...	...	1,816
Miscellaneous charges	2,733	1,298	1,690	5,721
TOTAL	15,955	1,298	1,690	18,943
EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—				
Investments—				
In securities (other than for sinking funds) . . .	...	...	...	...
In savings bank . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Payments to sinking fund . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Repayments of loans	12,700	...	...	12,700
Advances—				
Permanent . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Other	389	...	...	389
Deposits	240	...	...	240
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT	13,329	...	...	13,329
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,56,913	60,195	13,962	2,31,090
CLOSING BALANCE	52,783	11,549	10,443	74,775
GRAND TOTAL	2,09,696	71,744	24,425	3,05,865

[*Vide* Section III.]

TABLE 4.

No. 34.—Name of each Municipality in Ajmer-Merwara containing a Population of 10,000 and above, with the Income and Expenditure for the official year 1902-1903.

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Population (Census of 1901).	Income (excluding Opening Balance).	Expenditure.
		R	R
Ajmer	73,839	1,83,561	1,56,913
Beawar	21,928	57,016	60,195

P. J. MELVILL, Major,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 35.—Rainfall return for the year 1902-1903.

Serial No.	District.	Stations.	1902.												1903.						TOTAL.								
			April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.			January.		February.		March.			
			Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.		Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.		
1	AJMER	Ajmer . . .	...	10	1	45	1	75	3	48	4	76	5	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	18	...	18	17	38
2		Bhinai . . .	...	...	...	54	32	...	1	43	4	40	6	33	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	2	...	3	13	93
3		Savar . . .	...	...	...	31	41	...	9	46	2	95	6	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	20	1	
4		Harnara . . .	...	30	...	50	80	1	80	4	5	2	7	6	99	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23	16	13
5		Ketri . . .	...	10	...	19	7	1	7	6	32	1	64	3	69	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	13	12
6		Masuda . . .	...	2	...	33	63	...	63	5	36	3	5	2	51	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	
7		Pisangan . . .	...	...	...	36	52	1	52	4	2	3	10	3	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	25	18	49	
8		Goela . . .	...	15	...	43	88	...	88	3	53	2	68	5	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	13	63
9		Benwar . . .	...	...	...	15	23	1	23	3	45	3	60	3	78	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	13	12
10		Dawair . . .	...	9	...	...	49	2	49	3	84	5	67	10	68	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	23	57
11	MERWARA	Jassa Khara . . .	...	...	...	27	2	45	4	...	6	88	5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	5	...	5	19	25
12		Jawaja . . .	...	5	...	5	30	4	36	4	36	4	91	3	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	15	...	14	60	
13		Todgarh . . .	...	...	...	7	83	1	83	5	18	9	31	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	14	...	15	22	88

P. J. MELVILL, Major,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section V. No 36.—Land Revenue of the Ajmer and Merwara Districts for the year 1902-1903.]

Description of Revenue.	Demand for 1902-1903.				Realized during the year.				DETAILS OF BALANCES AND HOW ADJUSTED.						OUTSTANDING BALANCES.			REMARKS.
	Balance at previous year.	Demand for current year.	Total demand.	On account of current year.	On account of previous years.	Balance at end of year.			Mutations.			On account of current year.	On account of previous years.	Total.				
						On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Total.	On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Total.							
Land Revenue.	2,504	21,395	23,899	20,098	1,259	21,357	1,297	1,245	2,542	...	207	207	1,297	1,088	2,385			
	94,012	95,852	1,89,864	53,600	2,221	55,830	42,213	91,791	1,34,084	...	59,639	59,639	42,213	32,152	74,395			
	96,516	1,17,247	2,13,763	73,707	3,480	77,187	43,540	93,036	1,36,576	...	59,846	59,846	43,540	38,190	76,730			
	8,375	2,470	5,845	262	...	262	2,208	3,875	5,583	...	2,385	2,385	2,208	1,090	3,298			
Trust land	49,518	1,14,795	1,64,313	99,884	4,760	1,04,154	15,341	44,768	60,099	15,341	44,768	60,099			
	1,49,409	2,34,452	3,83,861	1,73,363	8,240	1,81,603	61,089	1,41,169	2,02,258	...	62,131	62,131	61,089	79,088	1,40,127			
	1,90,169	1,01,546	2,91,715	39,005	30	39,035	62,541	1,90,139	2,52,680	...	1,44,702	1,44,702	62,541	45,437	1,07,978			
	1,90,169	1,01,546	2,91,715	39,005	30	39,035	62,541	1,90,139	2,52,680	...	1,44,702	1,44,702	62,541	45,437	1,07,978			
TOTAL	3,99,578	3,85,093	6,75,576	2,12,368	8,370	2,30,638	1,23,630	3,31,308	4,54,938	...	2,06,893	2,06,893	1,23,630	1,24,475	2,48,105			
	14,384	27,993	42,377	20,728	486	21,214	7,265	13,898	21,163	...	8,874	8,874	7,265	5,224	12,489			
	580	921	1,451	710	...	710	211	530	741	...	197	197	211	383	544			
	14,914	28,914	43,828	21,438	486	21,924	7,476	14,428	21,904	...	8,871	8,871	7,476	5,657	13,033			
Khalsa	40,746	27,265	68,011	14,306	106	14,412	12,959	40,640	53,599	...	27,188	27,188	12,959	13,452	26,411			
			
	40,746	27,265	68,011	14,306	106	14,412	12,959	40,640	53,599	...	27,188	27,188	12,959	13,452	26,411			
	55,660	56,179	1,11,839	35,744	592	36,336	20,435	55,068	75,503	...	36,059	36,059	20,435	19,009	39,444			
TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA			
	516	5,510	6,026	5,584	...	5,584	442	...	442	...	...	...	...	...	442
	536	957	1,593	1,290	...	1,290	302	...	302	...	...	...	...	...	302
	1,162	6,467	7,619	6,874	...	6,874	744	...	744	...	...	...	744	...	744
GRAND TOTAL	3,96,390	3,98,644	7,95,034	2,54,980	8,802	2,63,848	1,44,809	3,86,876	5,91,185	...	2,42,302	2,42,302	1,44,809	1,43,484	2,88,293			

P. J. MELVILLE, Major,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section V.]

IMPERIAL FORM 1.
No. 37.—Excise Revenue and Net Revenue of Ajmer-Merwara.

Year.	DETAIL OF GROSS RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR BY DISTRICTS FROM																			REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	SPIRITS.			COUNTRY SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.			OPIC AND ITS PREPARATIONS, INCLUDING PORT-HEADS.			DRUGS OTHER THAN OPIUM.						FIVES, FOREVENTURE, AND MISCELLANEOUS.			Grand Total.		Total Charges as in Form 2.	Net Revenue in the year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Imported at higher rates than liquor.	Ordinary country spirits.	Total.	Duty.	Licence fees.	Total.	Duty.	Licence fees.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Farm of drugs.	Warehouses dues.	Total.	Portfolio.	Contribution to-wards Estab-lishment.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
1901-1902</

IMPERIAL FORM 2.
No. 33.—Excise Charges of Ajmer-Merwara.

Year.	DETAIL OF CHARGES DURING THE YEAR.					GRAND TOTAL CHARGES.	REMARKS.
	Establishment.	Travelling Allowance.	Supplies and Services.	Contingencies.	Refunds.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	R	R		R	R	R	
1901-1902	. . . . .	7,530	195	...	216	7,881	
1902-1903	. . . . .	6,942	141	...	143	7,226	

NOTES.—1. Local Government may either assign only one column for each of the main heads, or open under each of them as many columns for further details as they require.

2. If greater detail is desired by any Local Government to suit the requirements of each province, columns can be opened under the main heads of account as shown in column 1, or the charges may be given for the whole province.

H. B. PEACOCK, Captain,
Collector, Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section V.]

IMPERIAL FORM 3.
No. 59.—Manufactories, Licenses, and Shops, Ajmer-Merwara.

YEARS.	MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR. NUMBER OF				NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF									NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED TO SELL BY RETAIL.						REMARKS.
	Breweries.	Distilleries for the manu- facture of spirit paying duty at higher rates than ordinary country spirits.	Central distilleries, public or private.	Country spirit distilleries.	European liquors imported or manufactured in India.	Country spirit.	Country fermented liquor (artl. etc.).	Opium and its prepara- tions.	Drugs other than opium.	Number of special licenses for re- tail sale of liquors otherwise than in ordinary retail shops, e.g., Hotels, Refreshment rooms and Steamers.	European liquors imported or manufactured in India.	Country spirit.	Country fermented liquor (artl. etc.).	Opium and its pre- parations.		Drugs other than opium.				
														Total of columns 10 to 13.	For medical pur- poses (druggists' like).	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Total.	
1			4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1001-1902	1		3	...	...	575	...	3	4	145	...	10	37	...	...	...	17	
1902-1903	1		3	...	...	193	...	3	4	145	...	11	49	...	...	...	17	

NOTE.—When one license covers the sale of more than one kind of liquor or drug, the shop should be shown in the column for one kind only, the fact being noted in the column for "Remarks." Local Governments should issue instructions to secure uniformity of treatment in such cases in different districts and from year to year.

H. B. PEACOCK, *Captain,*
Collector, Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section V.]

IMPERIAL FORM 4.

No. 40.—Duty and Consumption.

YEAR.	SPIRITS MANUFACTURED IN INDIA PAYING DUTY AT HIGHER RATES THAN ORDINARY COUNTRY SPIRITS.			COUNTRY SPIRITS ISSUED FROM CENTRAL DISTILLERIES, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.					OPIMUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS.			OTHER DRUGS.					REMARKS.
	(a) No. of Imperial gallons issued.	(b) Average strength of Imperial gallons per gallon.	Rate of duty per Imperial gallon of London proof.	ISSUES IN IMPERIAL GALLONS.				Rate of duty.	PRICE PER SEER.		AMOUNT SOLD BY RETAIL, IN SEERS.						
				At strength of 18° U. P.	At strength of 25° U. P.	At strength of 50° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 4, 5 and 6.		Issued in stores from Govern- ment Treasuries (or in districts where the supply is not derived entire- ly from Treas- uries, amount sold by retail).	Wholesale, that is, price at which opium is issued from the Treasury.	Retail average price at which retail vendors sell.	(1) Ganja.	(2) Charas.	(3) Bhang.	(4) Majun.	Retail price per seer.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1901-02	2,620	4.3 $\frac{U.}{P.}$	4	4,350	32,025	7,170	31,751	H2-4-0, H2-0-0, and H1-1-0, respectively.	23 19 4	...	H13 to H27 per seer.	0 17 14	16 19 1	10 19 5	1 35 5	(1) H10 to H15 (2) H1-5 to H20 (3) H1 to H2 (4) H2-8 to H4 per seer res- pectively.	
1902-03	2,355	5.9	4	4,130	21,733	4,500	22,211	H2-4-0, H2-0-0, and H1-1-0, respectively.	109 31 7 opium, 37 10 54 poppy heads.	...	H10 to H27 per seer. H1-5 to H2 H2-8 to H4 per seer.	0 19 0	20 6 11	03 17 3	2 3 10	(1) H10 to H13-5 (2) H20 (3) H1-5 to 2 4 0 (4) H2-8 per seer.	

H. B. PEACOCK, Captain,
Collector, Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

[*Vid.* Section V.]

IMPERIAL FORM 5.
No. 41.—*Incidence of Consumption.*

YEAR.	POPULATION.				NUMBER OF PERSONS PER RETAIL SHOP FOR SALE OF				GROSS EXCISE RECEIPTS PER TEN THOUSAND OF TOTAL POPULATION TO NEAREST RUPEE.				Net Excise Revenue from all sources per ten thousand of total popula- tion. See column 23 of form 1.	REMARKS.
					LIQUORS.		DRUGS.							
					Country spirits, column 12 of form 3.	Country fer- mented li- quors, column 29 of form 3.	Opium and its preparation, columns 14 and 15 of form 3.	Other drugs, column 19 of form 3.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1901-3				4,76,912	3,289	...	10,147	28,054	1,793	246	219	R 2,239		
1902-3				4,76,912	3,289	...	8,083	28,054	1,603	450	233	R 2,265		

The blank columns 2 to 4 are intended to be filled up with the names of the main classes of the population.

H. B. PEACOCK, *Captain*,
Collector, Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section V.] No. 42.—Statement showing the Receipts and Charges on account of General Stamps and Court-fee Stamps for 1902-1903.

	Court-fee Stamps.	GENERAL STAMPS.						Recovered in Suits.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
		Non-Judicial.	Receipt Stamps.	Foreign Bills.	Bill Stamps.	Stamp Duty and Miscellaneous.	Total.			
Income	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
	99,004	31,431	9,026	436	3,200	565	48,658	82	1,47,714	
EXPENDITURE—										
Discount and refunds	2,045	2,203	620	21	164	...	3,008	...	5,053	
Pay and contingencies	10,833	346	162	...	12	...	520	...	11,353	
	12,878	2,549	782	21	176	...	3,528	...	16,106	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE										
	86,126	31,932	9,144	405	3,021	565	45,130	82	1,31,338	
NET INCOME										

P. J. MELVILL, Major,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 13.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Ajmer and Merwara Districts for the year 1902-1903.

[illegible]

1888 and 1891) — "The great part of the argument shown so far for interest and for Americanism, is, in my opinion, perfectly unconvincing. It is still to persons who have no connection with the question, and, in fact, it is only very few people."

P. J. MELVILL, Major,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Yide Section V.]

TABLE 1.

No. 44.—Constitution of District and Local Boards in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1902-1903.

Province.	NUMBER OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.			Population within the area of the District Boards.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.							Number of meetings held.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT EACH MEETING.				
	District Boards.	Local Boards.	Union Committees or Panchayats.		Total.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.						
													Ex-officio.	Nominated.			
Ajmer-Merwar	1	1		16	9	16	41	10	31	7	34	4	5	12	17

TABLE 2.

No. 45.—Income (in Rupees) of District and Local Boards in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1902-1903.

Revenue.	Opening balance (revised figures).	10,670	..	Land revenue (including revenue due to gamblers and sale-proceeds of trees, grass, etc.).	18,410	323	..	Port Office (including mail cart receipts, and district post collections).	..	1,600	Police (receipts under Cattle Trespass Act).	877	1020	..	EDUCATION.		MEDICAL.		Scientific and other minor departments (including botanical and other public garden receipts, veterinary receipts, receipts on account of experimental outfit, lions and fairs).		560	..	Receipts in aid of superannuation and compensation allowances (contributions for penalties and gratuities).	..	3,012
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H. B. PEACOCK, Captain,
Chairman, District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.

TABLE 3.
No. 46.—Expenditure of the District Board in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1902-1903.

[Vide Section V.]

Province.	ADMINISTRATION (GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF LOCAL FUNDS).				POLICE (CATTLE POUND CHARGES).				EDUCATION.									
	Opening Balance.	Total Income during the year.	Refunds and Grants (local rate and mail cart service).	Post office (including district post establishments and mail cart service).	Office establishment.	Office contingencies including travelling allowance.	Payment of establishments for officers of accounts, control and audit.	Total.	Establishments.	Refund of cattle pound collections.	Total Police.	Grants to University.	Inspection.	Maintenance and management of schools.	Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Miscellaneous.	Total Education.
Ajmer-Merwara	R 18,579	R 78,122	R 732	R 898	R 112	R 144	R 1,254	R 34	R 34	R 34	R 34	R 34	R 34	R 34	R 34	R 652	R 241	R 7,365
Province.	MEDICAL.																	
	General Medical establishment.	Hospital and Dispensary.	Sanitation and Vaccination.	Health Office Fund.	Lunatic (and Leprosy) Asylums.	Refunds.	Total Medical.	Scientific and other minor departments (including exhibitions, public exhibitions, and fair, veterinary charges, bull and station charges, botanical and other public gardens).	Superannuation, allowances and pensions (gratuities).	Stationery and printing.	Miscellaneous (including donations for the destruction of dogs, wild animals and snakes; petty establishments, etc.).	Famine relief.	Railways (working expenses).	Railways (miscellaneous railway expenditure).	Minor irrigation works and navigation (local canal charges).	Railways (capital expenditure).		
Ajmer-Merwara	R 600	R 5,025	R 490	R 2,136	R 34	R 34	R 8,251	R 3,813	R 80	R 51	R 1,277	R 34	R 34	R 34	R 34	R 34	R 34	
Province.	46. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS.																	
	Buildings.	Communications.	Water Supply and Drainage Works.	Drainage Works.	Other Works of Improvement.	Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Tools and plant.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	To Health Office Fund.	To Dispersary Fund.	Total.	Payment of loans.	Deposits and Advances.	Interest on debt on account of last and current years.	Total Expenditure.	Actual Balance.	Total.
Ajmer-Merwara	R 1,411	R 13,431	R 34	R 34	R 34	R 1,347	R 202	R 34	R 17,576	R 287	R 2,000	R 2,287	R 34	R 34	R 34	R 42,688	R 52,013	R 52,013

* Includes all expenditure that does not fall under any of the sub-headings.
† This balance includes a Treasury note for Rs 600 received during the year as contribution.

H. B. PEACOCK, Captain,
Chairman, District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.

[vide Section VI.] Education.—General Table I.
No. 47.—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Ajmer-Merwara at the end of the official year 1902-1903.
(For details see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PERCENTAGE OF	REMARKS.
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	POPULATION.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.				SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		
			Arts Colleges.	Pro- fessional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Trains- ing Special Schools.	All other Special Schools.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2,711 square miles.	Towns 4 Villages 740 TOTAL 744	Males 2,51,026 Females 2,25,886 TOTAL 4,76,912	Institu- tions.	1	...	18	42	1	...	57	19	48	124	16-67 Institutions to No. of towns and villages. 4-80
				...	...	1	8	...	...	9	...	28	32	
				1	...	14	50	1	...	60	71	156	20-97	
				266	...	2,391	2,497	9	...	5,163	434	2,231			{ Male scholars to male po- pulation of school-go- ing age.† 20-76 Female scho- lars to female population of school-go- ing age.† 27-5
			{ Scholars .	...	...	74	346	...	...	420	10	1,404	1,840	13-50
				266	...	2,465	2,843	9	...	5,583	450	3,625	9,658	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent of the above population.
N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

F. L. REID,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Part VI. Section VI.]

111.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and the number of boys in girls' schools.

F. L. REID,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Rule Section VI.]

Education.—General Table III-A.

No. 49-A.—Return showing the number of scholars classified according to sex, race or creed, in Ajmer-Merwara, for the official year 1902-1903.

		Europeans and Europeans	Natives (Civilians)	Muslims	Hindus, etc.	Pariahs	Others
I.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—							
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>							
English	{ Male	...	3	227	31	6	...
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		...	3	227	31	6	...
II.—SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL—							
<i>(1) Secondary Schools—</i>							
For Boys	{ English	...	113	1,029	216	9	...
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular	...	1	728	100	...	50
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	{ English	...	...	4	...	...	...
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		150	114	1,851	325	9	50
<i>(2) Primary Schools—</i>							
For Boys	{ Male	...	3	2,077	247	...	140
	{ Female	...	...	10	...	...	1
For Girls	{ Male	10	...	...	...	...	11
	{ Female	34	...	214	6	...	...
TOTAL		64	3	2,071	253	...	152
III.—SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL—							
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>							
Training Schools for Masters	{ Male	...	...	9	...	...	...
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	{ Male	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		...	...	9	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		260	120	4,454	600	14	202
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—							
<i>(1) Advanced teaching—</i>							
(a) Ambia or Persian	{ Male	...	...	12	245	...	...
	{ Female	...	...	...	18	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	{ Male	...	...	59	...	...	20
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental class	{ Male	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>(2) Elementary teaching in Vernacular only or mainly—</i>							
For Boys	{ Male	...	...	586	28	...	85
	{ Female	...	...	3	5	...	...
For Girls	{ Male	...	...	93	...	...	...
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>(3) European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard—</i>							
For Boys	{ Male	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	{ Male	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>(4) Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard—</i>							
For Boys	{ Male	...	593	852	69	...	...
	{ Female	...	5	2	...	...	...
For Girls	{ Male	...	1	40	3	...	...
	{ Female	...	830	407	40	...	...
Total of Private Institutions		...	1,423	2,037	204	...	105
GRAND TOTAL		260	1,619	6,473	1,113	14	307

F. L. REID,

Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education.—General Table IV.
No. 50.—*Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ajmer-Merwara for the official year 1902-1903.*

[illegible][illegible]

F. L. REID,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer

[Vide Section VI.]

Education.—General Table V.

No. 51.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Ajmer-Merwara at the end of the official year 1903-1904.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed the Lower Secondary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed the Lower Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.			Not reading Printed Books.					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
SECONDARY SCHOOLS— For Boys	Departmental	8	719	81	800	76	76	152	203	203	406	146	146	146	236	236	236	743	743	743
	Local Fund	1	165	21	186	21	21	42	41	41	82	59	59	59	31	31	31	185	185	185
	Municipal	3	1,211	35	1,246	133	133	266	136	136	272	685	685	685	323	323	323	1,211	1,211	1,211
	Aided	1	210	15	225	67	67	134	36	36	72	108	108	108	210	210	210	210	210	210
	Unaided	1	232	131	363	288	288	576	418	418	836	688	688	688	608	608	608	2,322	2,322	2,322
TOTAL			2,322	131	2,453	288	288	576	418	418	836	688	688	688	608	608	608	2,322	2,322	2,322
SECONDARY SCHOOLS— For Girls	Departmental	1	140	140	280	2	2	4	31	31	62	20	20	20	10	10	10	66	66	66
	Local Fund	1	140	140	280	2	2	4	31	31	62	20	20	20	10	10	10	66	66	66
	Municipal	1	140	140	280	2	2	4	31	31	62	20	20	20	10	10	10	66	66	66
	Aided	1	140	140	280	2	2	4	31	31	62	20	20	20	10	10	10	66	66	66
	Unaided	1	140	140	280	2	2	4	31	31	62	20	20	20	10	10	10	66	66	66
TOTAL			140	140	280	2	2	4	31	31	62	20	20	20	10	10	10	66	66	66
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS			2,463	271	2,734	290	290	580	449	449	898	708	708	708	618	618	618	2,388	2,388	2,388
PRIMARY SCHOOLS— For Boys	Departmental	43	2,478	131	2,609	325	325	650	740	740	1,480	788	788	788	825	825	825	2,467	2,467	2,467
	Local Fund	1	140	140	280	2	2	4	31	31	62	20	20	20	10	10	10	66	66	66
	Municipal	1	140	140	280	2	2	4	31	31	62	20	20	20	10	10	10	66	66	66
	Aided	1	140	140	280	2	2	4	31	31	62	20	20	20	10	10	10	66	66	66
	Unaided	1	140	140	280	2	2	4	31	31	62	20	20	20	10	10	10	66	66	66
TOTAL			2,478	131	2,609	325	325	650	740	740	1,480	788	788	788	825	825	825	2,467	2,467	2,467
PRIMARY SCHOOLS— For Girls	Departmental	7	301	61	362	5	5	10	63	63	126	40	40	40	145	145	145	247	247	247
	Local Fund	1	140	140	280	2	2	4	31	31	62	20	20	20	10	10	10	66	66	66
	Municipal	1	140	140	280	2	2	4	31	31	62	20	20	20	10	10	10	66	66	66
	Aided	1	140	140	280	2	2	4	31	31	62	20	20	20	10	10	10	66	66	66
	Unaided	1	140	140	280	2	2	4	31	31	62	20	20	20	10	10	10	66	66	66
TOTAL			301	61	362	5	5	10	63	63	126	40	40	40	145	145	145	247	247	247
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS			2,779	192	2,971	330	330	660	803	803	1,606	828	828	828	970	970	970	2,714	2,714	2,714
GRAND TOTAL			5,243	463	5,706	620	620	1,240	1,252	1,252	2,498	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,598	1,598	1,598	5,082	5,082	5,082

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and II. Mixed Schools should be entered as boys' schools, or girls' schools according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

F. L. REID,

Ajmer-Merwara.

Education.—General Table VI.
No. 52.—Return showing the results of Prescribed Examinations in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1902-1903.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBERS OF EXAMINEES.				NUMBERS PASSED.				RACE OR Caste OF PASSED SCHOLARS.						
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Eurasians and Europeans.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d
ARTS COLLEGES.																			
B.A. Examination						10				10	8				8				
1 { First Arts						15				15	10				10				
Previous Examination																			
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION.																			
Matriculation	3	3	2	8		21	14	5	1	41	13	9		1	23				
Boys																			
Girls																			
Public Service Certificate Examination. { English						39	23	6	3	71	26	9	2		37				
Vernacular						8	3	7		18	2	1	1		4				
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																			
1. Training School Examination { Upper						7				7	3				3				
for Masters. { Lower	1			1		4				4	4				4				
2. Training School Examination { Upper																			
for Mistresses. { Lower																			
3. Vernacular Medical Examination																			

NOTE.—Any other special examination, such as the Intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University, may be added to this list.
 N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

F. L. REID,
 Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

TABLE I.

No. 54.—Number of Printing Presses at work and the Number of Newspapers, Periodicals, and Books published during the official year 1902-1903.

PROVINCE.	Number of presses.	Number of newspapers published.	Number of periodicals published.	NUMBER OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.	
				In English or other European languages.	In Indian languages (vernacular and classical) or in more than one language.
Ajmer-Merwara	13	6	...	...	14

P. J. MELVILL, Major,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Vide Section VII.]

TABLE I.—Imperial.
No. 55.—Return of Government Horse, Pony, and Donkey stallions for the official year 1902-1903.

DETAILS.	HORSES.										PONIES.			Total horses and ponies.	GOVERNMENT DONKEY STALLIONS.															
	Thorough-bred English.	Three-quarter bred.	Half-bred English.	Hackney.	Roadster.	Australian.	Arab.	Persian.	Turkoman.	Country-bred.	Total.	Arab.	Country-bred.		Total.	Spanish.	Arab.	Home-bred.	Country-bred.	Bokhara.	Punjab.	Italian.	French.	Persian.	Cyprian.	Khorasan.	Mixed.	Somali.	Zanzibar.	Total.
Balance on 1st April 1901	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increase { Received by importation Purchased in India	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decrease { Died																														
Destroyed																														
Sold																														
TOTAL																								
Balance on 31st March 1903	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh (allotted).																														
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh (unallotted).																														
In Rajputana																														
" North Punjab																														
" South Punjab (allotted)																														
" Ditto (unallotted)																														
" Baluchistan																														
" Sind																														
" Central India																														
" Bengal																														
" Deccan																														
" Gujarat																														
TOTAL	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

W. O. DAWSON, Veterinary-Captain, I.C.V.D.,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.

[Vide Section VII.]

TABLE I(a)—Imperial.

No. 55A.—Statement showing the ages of Stallions on the Register at the close of the year under report, viz., 1902-1903.

Province.	Horses.				Donkeys.				REMARKS.
	Up to 10 years.	Over 10 and up to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Total.	Up to 10 years.	Over 10 and up to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Total.	
Rajputana.									"Quit" Arab, 12 years old on 1st January 1903.

W. O. DAWSON, *Veterinary-Captain, I.C.V.D.,*
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.

[Vide Section VII.]

TABLE E.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

No. 56.—Abstract showing average cost of feed and keep, attendants, etc., of Imperial Horse Stallion, during 1902-1903.

Province.	AVERAGE COST PER STALLION PER ANNUM.			
	Horse.		Pony.	
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Rajputana	339 4 5	270 14 2	...	...

W. O. DAWSON, *Veterinary-Captain, I.C.V.D.,*
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.

TABLE P.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

No. 57.—Statement showing Tours of Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1902-1903.

Rank, name, and designation of Officer.	Districts visited.	Fairs and Shows attended.	NUMBER OF MILES TRAVELLED.				REMARKS.
			By road.	By rail.	By boat or steamer.	TOTAL.	
Veterinary-Lieut. W. O. Dawson, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.	Alwar	.	...	177	...	177	
	Ajmer	.	7	...	...	7	

TABLE Q.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

No. 58.—Statement showing Provincial Cost of the Civil Veterinary Department during the official year 1902-1903.

MAJOR HEADS.	Superintendent, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Superintendent, North Punjab.	Superintendent, South Punjab.	Superintendent, Baluchistan and Sind.	Superintendent, Bengal.	Superintendent, Madras.	Superintendent, Rajputana.	R a. p.	Superintendent, Central Provinces.	SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY.		REMARKS.
										Local Fund Charges.	Provincial Charges.	
I.—Prizes at Horse Fairs and Shows.	Nil.	...	...	...	...
II.—Establishment—Officers	14,680 0 0	...	...	...	...
Ditto —Subordinates.	490 0 0	...	...	...	...
III.—Travelling allowance—Officers	600 0 0	...	...	...	...
Ditto Subordinates.	50 0 0	...	...	...	...
IV.—Contingencies	320 0 0	...	...	...	...
V.—Purchase of stallion	Nil.	...	...	...	...
VI.—Stable, feed and keep	440 0 0	...	...	...	...
VII.—Road expenses	
VIII.—Supplies and services	50 0 0	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	

This statement to be furnished by the Accountant General of the Province.

W. O. DAWSON, Veterinary-Captain, I.C.V.D.,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.

TABLE M.
PROVINCIAL REPORT.

No. 59.—Showing Districts where Outbreaks of Cattle Disease occurred during 1902-1903.

Province.	District.	RINDERPEST.			ANTHRAX.			FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.			PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.			CHARBON SYMPTOMATIQUE.			OTHER DISEASES.			TOTAL.		
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.
Rajputana	{ Mount Abu Ajmer (H. V. School) and Beawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	93	5.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		

TABLE N.

No. 60.—Statement showing the number of animals treated by Veterinary Assistants during the year 1902-1903.

District.	Tohail.	RINDERPEST.			ANTHRAX.			FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.			PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.			CHARBON SYMPTOMATIQUE.			OTHER DISEASES.			TOTAL TREATED.			Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.
		Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Number of villages visited.	
Mount Abu
Ajmer
Beawar
R. V. School

W. O. DAWSON, Veterinary-Captain, I.C.V.D.,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.

